

Cornelius Rufus Nelson
25 Boulevard Street
Fleet Street

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XX.—NEW SERIES, No. 770.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1860.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 3d.
STAMPED 6d.

BRITISH SYRIAN RELIEF FUND.

PRESIDENT—LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.
CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart.

A Committee has been formed with the view of raising a sum of money for the relief of the sufferers by the late unhappy events in Syria. Relief will be afforded without regard to sect or party, through a committee at Beyrout, presided over by her Majesty's Consul-General. Donations have been promised by Viscount Palmerston, K.G., Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, G.C.B., the Turkish Ambassador, Earl Granville, K.G., Lord John Russell, M.P., the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Overstone, Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M.P., Messrs. Heywood, Kennard, and Co., H. E. Gurney, Esq., &c., &c. Further subscriptions are requested, and also donations of provisions, clothing, medicines, tents, &c., which will be sent out free of expense. Depôts in the City and at the West-end will shortly be announced. It is estimated that, irrespective of the disasters of which Damascus has been the scene, 150 villages, towns, and hamlets have been completely destroyed, and that the survivors exceed 75,000 persons (of whom 10,000 are widows and orphans), scattered in the mountains and seaports, and totally destitute, homeless, and helpless.

A first instalment of £1,000 has been announced by telegraph to-day to the Consul-General at Beyrout. Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co., who have been instructed from Beyrout to receive subscriptions for the same object, have agreed to write out to their friends, advising them to merge in the Committee presided over by H. B. M. Consul-General. The following London bankers have already consented to receive subscriptions to the Fund:—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Glynn and Co., Roberts, Curtis, and Co., Dimdale, Drewett, and Co., Heywood, Kennard, and Co., Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., and the head offices of the following banks:—The London and Westminster Bank, Union Bank, London Joint-Stock Bank, and the National Bank, and all its branches, in Ireland.

The City Depôt for the reception of materials is the Victoria Dock City-warehouse, Steel-yard, Upper Thames-street; and the West-end Depôt is the East India Army Agency Warehouse of Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co., East India Army and Colonial Agents, 50, Conduit-street, Hanover-square. Persons sending goods to the City Depôt are requested to inform the Secretary, by letter, of the exact nature of the goods sent; and those sending to the West-end Depôt are requested to communicate similar information to the Secretary of the British Syrian Relief Fund, Adelphi Hotel, Strand.

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4, Lombard-street, } Treasurer.
Adelphi Hotel, July 24, 1860.

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Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.
For Children of both Sexes, and from every part of the Kingdom.

TWENTY-FIVE VACANCIES are declared for the next ELECTION, which will occur in NOVEMBER. Candidates must be between seven and eleven years of age, and in good health. Forms of application to be obtained at the Office, and must be returned to the Secretary before the 1st October. With ordinary effort, every case must succeed, as the votes polled at one election are carried to the credit of the child at the next.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office—32, Ludgate-hill, London.

Contributions are much needed, and are earnestly solicited.

PARALYSIS and EPILEPSY.—The Board of the NATIONAL HOSPITAL for the PARALYSED and EPILEPTIC, 24, QUEEN-SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY, earnestly appeals for AID to maintain ADDITIONAL BEDS and to meet the urgent applications for relief and care from all parts of the kingdom. The cases already exceed 500 under treatment. Numerous helpless sufferers have been cured.

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A DEACON of a Christian Church has a large SITTING and BED-ROOM, furnished, TO LET, close to Greenwich-park, and near to the boat and rail to London. Any Lady or Gentleman would find a comfortable home. Terms moderate.

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AUGUST 1,

THE NONCONFORMIST.

[1860.

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FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES.
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May also be made WITHOUT YEAST; and Tea Cakes, Buns
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being freely exposed to the air, removed from the breath of
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Silk, Stockings, Coarse fowls, or Books, so as to prevent the
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SILVER PLATES. By means of this novel invention a
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Initials, 1s. each; Name, 2s. 6d.; Set of Moveable Numbers,
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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE SESSION quoad THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

THE Parliamentary Session now drawing to an end has been one of a most anomalous character. Few Sessions have been more laboriously spent—fewer still, perhaps, have been marked by so many and such signal failures. The House of Commons, during the progress of it, has awayed to and fro as if it had been subject to intermittent fits of giddiness. Never did deliberative assembly exhibit more conspicuously an utter want of definite purpose. Never before, we verily believe, has a similar body been more capriciously led. The House of Commons commenced its Sessional career not only auspiciously but grandly. Up to Easter, it was not only diligent, but it bestowed its diligence upon the completion of a noble policy. Looking back from that period, one might have deemed himself well warranted in predicting one of the most fruitful Sessions on record. Since then, the House seems to have been ashamed of its own promise, and bent upon annulling it. After having planned a goodly edifice of legislation, and finished, or all but finished, a magnificent wing thereof, it suddenly faltered, allowed a portion of what it had already built to be disfigured, successively commenced and abandoned the other portions of the structure, and will probably wind up by perpetrating as flagrant a job as ever saw the light since the almost forgotten days of Tory ascendancy. It is as if, in mid-career of its usefulness, it had swallowed a draught of fire-water, and been converted from a generous and high-minded ruler into a player of antics as contemptible in their character as they will probably be mischievous in their results.

It is not surprising that the work of the Liberation Society should, in common with others generally estimated as of far higher importance, have suffered a temporary check from this wayward and moody temper of the Commons. But the Society has had to contend against a further disadvantage. Even before the House had lost its self-possession, it had taken alarm at the comprehensive scope, and the political activity and power of the above-named organisation. It had begun to view the Society's proposals with a jealous and unfriendly eye. It affected to have made a recent discovery of the ultimate objects of the Liberationists; in reality, it grew angry at the growing force of muscle which the firmness of its grasp and the boldness of its projects had lately evinced. We predicted at the close of last year's campaign an approaching change of feeling in this direction, but we were not prepared to witness so early and rapid a development of it as the present Session has disclosed. In point of fact, the Society seems to have been suddenly regarded by the House as a power to be crossed, thwarted, and put down, by any and every means. Hence, whatever it asked for was refused—whatever it protested against was persisted in, without reference to the reasonableness

of either its requests or remonstrances. There was an exemplification of the old metrically expressed antipathy—

"I do not like thee Dr. Fell;
The reason why I cannot tell;
But this one thing I know full well,
I do not like thee, Dr. Fell."

The Liberation Society's Parliamentary Committee were sensible of this revulsion of feeling on the part of the House from very near the commencement of the Session. Of course, their difficulties in the House were materially increased thereby, and a change of their ordinary method of procedure to some extent necessitated. They had, occasionally, as it were, to shift their leverage that it might be less observable, and to use it with extreme caution in reference to some ecclesiastical questions. On the whole, while they have had an increase of antagonism to overcome, they have had fewer resources which could be hopefully employed for that purpose.

That, under such circumstances, they should not have achieved any positive gain during the Session is not at all to be wondered at—it is a far greater wonder that they have not suffered any material loss. The Church-rate Abolition Bill, as we have already seen, was carried forward to an advanced stage in the Legislature as had been anticipated, or previously attained—and the temporary loss of votes in the House of Commons was abundantly compensated for by a glorious exhibition of unanimity and energy by Dissenters out of doors. The Endowed Schools Bill, under the able and courageous conduct of Mr. Dillwyn, was thrown out, it is true, on the motion for a second reading, by a large majority—but then, nobody expected to carry it by a *coup-de-main*—and the principle of it has been remotely recognised by subsequent acts of legislation. For the compromise effected by the Edinburgh Annuity-tax Abolition Bill, the Society was not responsible, and saw no necessity. They could not, of course, override local negotiations upon a purely local question. The termination of every restriction upon the printing of Bibles and New Testaments, which the Committee zealously sought, has been recommended, after diligent and searching inquiry, by a Select Committee of the House of Commons—it is not the fault of the Committee that, at the latest moment, Sir G. C. Lewis refused to give effect to that recommendation, nor will it be their pleasure, we imagine, to accept the Home Secretary's strange decision as final. Something has been done, and not ineffectually done, to modify the provisions of the Union of Benefices Bill, and some guarantee against intolerant exclusion of Dissenters from Trusts, has been inserted in the Endowed Charities Bill. But the great victory of the Session has been a defensive one—namely, the expunging from the Census Bill the words whereby a fraudulent and misleading account of the comparative strength of religious denominations in this country would have obtained the sanction of public authority. Altogether, the retrospect is far from discouraging. We have lost no important position—we have beaten back a most determined and formidable assault upon our strength—an attack headed by the Prime Minister and his Home Secretary, and openly aided by the leader of the Opposition. Finally, as we have hinted in another place, the only purely ecclesiastical measure of the Session which the Committee has taken no part in either for or against, namely, the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, embodies, albeit in a most objectionable form, one of the main principles for which the Society is contending.

We believe the Liberation Society has sustained during the Session one of those trials of strength which, when they do not overpower, effectually serve, those whom they so severely exercise. Lord Palmerston has not crushed it. The Conservatives have not crushed it. The House of Lords has not crushed it. What little it may have temporarily lost among members of Parliament it has more than recovered among their constituencies and the general public. The

committee have never, perhaps, had to work so hard—nor the officers more severely or continuously. But their efforts have been nobly responded to by their friends, and the number of those friends daily increases. It may have been night with them for some months past—but night is almost as profitable, and quite as certain, as day. Meanwhile, their position is secure, their spirits elastic, their expectations cheerful. Their reliance upon their plans, their friends, their principles, their Master, continues unabated. And who can tell whether, as this has been a Session of special discipline for them, the next may not be a Session of special success? At any rate, we are convinced, they will spare no efforts to make it one.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The 117th annual conference of the Connexion established by the Rev. J. Wesley, M.A., commenced its sittings on Wednesday in the Old Chapel, City-road. Nearly 450 ministers were in attendance. The legal conference consists of 100 ministers, according to the deed-poll enrolled in Chancery, but since the death of the founder the ordained ministers permitted to attend by their local authorities, the district committees, take part in the debates and decisions of the conference. At the close of its session the members of the legal conference confirm and enact by their own separate vote the decisions which have taken place. The first business of the conference is to fill up the vacancies which have occurred in the legal hundred in the course of the year. Seven elections took place on Wednesday. The highest honours in the gift of the conference are the offices of president and secretary, and their election is looked upon with solicitude by the great body of Methodists throughout the world. All ministers in attendance who have been in orders fourteen years and upwards have a vote for these high officials, which is given by ballot. The Rev. William Wood Stamp, of Liverpool, was chosen president by 186 votes, and the Rev. John Farrar, governor and chaplain of the school at Woodhouse-grove, near Leeds, was re-elected secretary by 288 votes. The subsequent business of the day consisted in the appointment of the subordinate officers and the reception of deputations and of addresses from the sister and affiliated conferences in Ireland, France, Canada, the eastern provinces of British North America, and Australasia.

On Thursday the Wesleyan Conference held two sittings at the City-road Chapel; the Rev. W. W. Stamp, of Liverpool, the newly-elected president, in the chair. The proceedings had, first of all, reference to a large number of memorials from various districts and circuits in the Wesleyan connexion, in one of which, from the circuit, the petitioners prayed that "Conference would adopt some scheme which should afford the numerous lay preachers relief when age, infirmities, or other causes prevent them from obtaining the necessities of life." A memorial in favour of the temperance cause had also been sent in. The next subjects were on the following questions:—"What ministers are received into full connexion with the conference?" "What preachers remain on trial?" and "What preachers are now received on trial?" There are not fewer than 137 young men who have offered themselves as candidates for the Wesleyan ministry; and at this conference twenty-two who have been on trial three years will be publicly ordained to that work. The next question submitted to the conference is a very affecting one, and exceedingly solemnising—"What preachers have died during the past year?" It appears that the mortality amongst the Wesleyan ministry had been very great; and it was a notable fact that a large number of deceased ministers had attained a ripe old age, and had been for a long period of years in the exercise of ministerial functions. Amongst these were the Rev. Evan Edwards, who died at Pwllheli, aged 74, and in the 53rd year of his ministry; the Rev. A. Ollivier, at Jersey, aged 80, and whose ministerial course extended over 57 years; the Rev. John Coates, of Neath, aged 76, 54 years a minister, nine years a supernumerary; the Rev. W. Griffith, Bristol, aged 83; the Rev. James Dunbar, of Alnwick, aged 80, in the 54th year of his ministry, the former portion of which he spent in the West Indies as a missionary; the Rev. Luke Heywood, of Hythe, aged 79, a minister of 49 years' standing; the Rev. W. Dalby, of Wisbeach, aged 77, a minister for 43 years; the Rev. W. Corn-

wall, Galway, aged 76, a minister for 46 years, and for a long time labouring as an Irish missionary; the Rev. W. Bacon, of Lincoln, aged 73, who entered the ministry 48 years ago; the Rev. W. Edwards, aged 70; the Rev. C. Colwell, of Helstone, aged 77, in the ministry 50 years; and the Rev. John Willis, of Bishop Auckland, aged 76, in the 53rd year of his ministerial career. Intelligence had just reached the conference also of the demise of a very valuable missionary agent, the Rev. Mr. Polglase, theological tutor at the Native Training Institution, in the Fiji Islands. A suitable record of the conversion, labours, and death of each of these is to be entered on the conference books, and published in the minutes of its proceedings. Other questions which followed were—"Are there any objections to any of our ministers or preachers on trial?" and, "How are our ministers and preachers on trial stationed for the ensuing year?" Subsequent subjects for consideration relate to the numbers in society (there being this year an increase of 16,000), the operations of the committees, &c., &c. The Rev. W. Arthur has sent in his resignation as one of the general secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Sunday was what is usually termed "the Conference Sunday." In the morning the president's official sermon was preached to an overflowing congregation in City-road Chapel, by the President elect, the Rev. W. W. Stamp, of Liverpool, who chose for his text Romans viii. 15, 16, "The spirit itself beareth witness with ours that we are the children of God." &c. A collection was afterwards made (as was the case in other chapels) towards defraying the expenses of the conference. Other special services were held in all the Wesleyan chapels of the metropolis; in some cases as many as four sermons being preached in one chapel, the first one at the hour of seven in the morning. Open-air services were also held, in the afternoon and evening, in various parts of the metropolis.

On Monday morning, the ex-president of the Conference, the Rev. S. D. Waddy, of Sheffield, preached what is termed the "official conference sermon," to a large congregation, in City-road Chapel. He founded his discourse on the words, "Obey them that have the rule over you," &c., Hebrews xiii. 17. In the evening, at the same chapel, the public examination of candidates for ordination into the Wesleyan Methodist ministry, took place, the Rev. W. W. Stamp, the newly-elected president, occupying the chair, supported by the ex-president, the conference officers, and a large number of ministers. The congregation was an exceedingly numerous one, the chapel being filled long before the hour of commencing the proceedings. There were twenty-two young men who had, at the last conference, "travelled" as probationary ministers three years; and one, the Rev. Alexander G. Gurney, from the foreign missionary field, who had been preaching since the year 1856, at Lagos, on the western coast of Africa. The young men were arranged in the front of the gallery. The president delivered a lengthy address. The various candidates were then severally called upon by the president by name, and severally gave an account of their conversion to God, their impression of their call to the work of the ministry, and their works in promotion of the cause of Methodism. Most of them referred in terms of gratitude to the godly example of their parents, and to religious impressions of their childhood's days, and spoke highly of the advantages they had received in the way of preparation for the ministerial functions at the Wesleyan theological institutions at Richmond, in Surrey, and at Didsbury. Only eleven candidates were examined. The remainder were to be heard last Tuesday evening.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.

(From the Leeds Mercury.)

Nearly twelve months ago we published in our columns an appeal signed by 238 ministers, representatives of 42,000 members of the above Church, asking the co-operation of Methodists in all parts of the world in their struggle with Methodist slaveholding which exists in this Church. This appeal was presented to the British public through the medium of the Leeds Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society, which has worked most assiduously in advocating their cause. Under the authority of upwards of twenty British anti-slavery societies a pamphlet was published illustrating the character of the work, to which British Methodists and others were invited. The object sought to be attained was to assist those who should battle for freedom at the General Conference of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, which was to be held in May 1860, by petitions or memorials to the said conference in favour of excluding slaveholders from church-fellowship. How far they succeeded may be seen from the following statement as to the number of memorials which went from this country on behalf of an oppressed people:—

1. From regular Wesleyans, forty-six memorials, signed by 104 ministers and 1,047 others, mostly official members, who thus represent about	30,000
2. From other Methodists, three memorials, representing	46,920
3. From miscellaneous Christian bodies, three memorials, signed by seven ministers and 665 others	672
4. From twelve Anti-Slavery Societies (estimated)	2,000
Total	79,592

The General Conference of this American Church assembles every four years, and the discussion of

slavery forms a prominent feature in its debate. The Conference of 1860 is now over, and, although the abolition party of American Methodism has not attained its much-desired object, we have to congratulate it on having reached a stage nearer the accomplishment of its righteous ambition. The fact of an editorial staff siding with the Abolitionists having replaced men who were committed to the slave interest, in editing their denominational literature, is of important significance, as by this means doubtless the mind of the people will be more strongly imbued with a pure philanthropy, which is the natural adjunct of vital Christianity. The next Conference will assemble in 1864, when another and stronger effort will be made to bring the religious influence of this large and influential community to bear against this iniquitous system of oppression. We understand that British support will be again solicited.

The following incident illustrative of the present state of religious feeling in New York city regarding American slavery is from the pen of a New York correspondent:—"There is not," he says, "an anti-slavery Methodist chapel in this city—not one who would open its doors to the Rev. Mr. Bleeby, missionary in the West Indies, when here to lecture upon West India emancipation. He was obliged to go to Dr. Cheever's."

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE ANNUITY-TAX BILL.

In a letter to the North Briton, Mr. Duncan McLaren points out the practical operation of the new law, as regards the amount of money which it requires the magistrates of Edinburgh to raise annually by direct taxation, in lieu of the amount formerly raised under the name of Annuity-tax.

The total amount required to be raised under the new act will thus be as follows:—

1. Fourpence-halfpenny per pound on gross rental of old Royalty	£6,525
2. One penny per pound on police rental of old Royalty	1,160
Total on old Royalty	£7,685
3. One penny per pound on police rental of old suburban districts	1,160
Total sum raised under new act	£8,845
Total sum raised as Annuity-tax	8,800

There is thus no present decrease in the amount of the taxation; but on the death of each of three ministers named in the act the sum to be raised is to be reduced 600*l.*, or 1,800*l.* when all these contingencies arise. The tax of fourpence-halfpenny is then to be reduced to threepence; and supposing the rental of the city to be the same as at present, the net proceeds will be 4,350*l.*, leaving a very narrow margin to pay the sum of 4,200*l.* then fixed. Adding the penny per pound on the police rental, the total taxation, which is now 8,845*l.*, will then be reduced to 6,670*l.*; but it may be as long before this contingency arises as it would have been before the contingencies of a similar kind, provided for by the bills of 1852 and 1853, would have arisen. The tax of one penny per pound never can be reduced in amount, as the act requires the whole proceeds to be applied directly for the benefit of the city creditors. All future increase of rental, by means of costly improvements on property, is extinguished, by the permission given in the act to parties to redeem the assessment in perpetuity, at twenty-five years' purchase, before the improvements are made. The present fixed payment to the ministers (over and above the seat-rents and the 2,000*l.* a-year from Leith) being 6,000*l.*, there would be a surplus of 525*l.* on the fourpence-halfpenny assessment if no resistance to the tax took place; but with a resistance of greater extent than this there would be a deficiency of funds to pay the fixed stipends.

There are in round numbers about 9,000 persons chargeable with the old Annuity-tax. Of these about 5,400 have practically exempted themselves, by refusing to pay; and above 3,600 persons have paid amongst them the whole amount hitherto raised, being, as before stated, about 8,800*l.* net, on an average of the last ten years; so that the average sum contributed by each payer was about 2*l.* 10*s.* Now, when the rate per cent. of the tax is reduced one-half to all these payers, the amount of the saving to them will be about 4,400*l.*, or 1*l.* 5*s.* for each person. The sum of 1,928*l.*, before mentioned, being provided by new parties, will leave only 2,472*l.* to be raised by other persons, to make up the sum of 4,400*l.* from which the present payers will be relieved by the act; and this 2,472*l.* will be forced from the 5,400 persons who have hitherto refused to pay the Annuity-tax, under the rigours of the Police Act.

As a general rule, these 5,400 persons who will now be forced for the first time to pay, will be the poorer classes; as, indeed, is evident from the comparatively small average sum they will have to pay—about 9*s.* each; and the 3,600 persons who will be relieved to the extent of 4,400*l.* per annum, will, as a general rule, be the richer classes—as their average future payments under the new law will be about 1*l.* 5*s.* each. In this aspect, then, the bill may be described as one to relieve the richer, by taxing the poorer classes.

Again, it may be said, as a general rule, that the 3,600 persons who now pay the tax include, for obvious reasons, nearly all the Churchmen; and that the 5,400 persons who have hitherto resisted payment, but who will now be forced to pay, under a more rigorous law, are, for reasons equally obvious, chiefly Dissenters. In this aspect, then, the bill may be described as one for relieving Churchmen from part of the burden of supporting their own Church, by laying the additional portion on Dissenters.

Taking another view, only about 3,600 persons are now subjected to an unjust burden for the payment of ministers' stipends. Hereafter, there will be about 9,000 in the old royalty subjected to the injustice, besides the legal bodies; and in the suburban districts, in which the population is much larger, at least 14,000 other persons will, for the first time, become chargeable with part of this ecclesiastical assessment. This is the old story over again; the grievance is proposed to be

removed by increasing the area of irritation! It was thus put by one of the most talented and sagacious members of Parliament, Sir James Graham, in 1835, when examining Mr. Black, then treasurer of the city, before a select committee of the House of Commons, in reference to a similar plan. The number of persons aggrieved will thus be increased nearly seven-fold; the total amount raised will not now be reduced, and yet the measures bears on the face of it, with unblushing effrontery, this title, "An Act to Abolish the Annuity-tax," &c.!!!

LITURGICAL REVISION.

The following circular letter is about to be issued to the clergy:—

The public mind has of late been much directed to the question whether the Book of Common Prayer does or does not require revision. The subject has been brought before Parliament in the House of Lords, but has not as yet received that consideration which its importance demands. Less than half of the clergy have recently signed a declaration which had been very much circulated to the effect that any alteration at the present time is not expedient, thus leaving it to be fairly inferred that they are not necessarily averse to the principle of revision generally; at the same time affording a presumptive evidence that the undeclared majority are either favourable to the measure, or have hitherto arrived at no conclusion on the subject. Numerous publications of considerable ability from both clergy and laity have appeared within the last two years, strongly advocating the expediency of a present revision of the Prayer-book, on the twofold ground of promoting the internal peace of the Church and extending her influence among the great body of the people. An association has been formed and is now in active operation, consisting of members of the Church of England, and having for its aim the eliciting of opinions on this matter, and the diffusion of information bearing upon the association without in any degree seeking to prejudice the question at issue. With this view the present circular is sent forth, and an expression of opinions solicited from yourself and any of your friends favourable to the general object of revision, as to the desirableness of revising such parts of the Church Services as may appear capable of improvement: attention being more particularly solicited to those Rubrics and Canons, which either now cannot be, or are not generally observed, and by the retention of which in the Prayer-book, and the laws of governing the Church, much practical inconvenience and irregularity are produced. Your kind attention to this subject is respectfully requested, and any observations you may be pleased to make will be received as a favour, and considered (if so desired by the writers) of a private nature. Signed on behalf of the Association for Promoting a Revision of the Prayer-book, by Lord Ebury, President.—Various inquiries follow

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

The Rev. Bryan King left St. George's parish on Wednesday, to the great satisfaction of his parishioners. During the evening of that day the delight of the inhabitants was expressed by an immense gathering of people, who formed into a procession, headed by a band of music and several banners, all of which bore inscriptions showing how distasteful to the public mind the mode of celebrating divine worship by Mr. King had been. The foremost banner, which was painted white, had printed in large prominent black letters the inscription, "Flight of the King. Fall of Puseyism in St. George's-in-the-East." The band kept playing from street to street "Britons never shall be slaves," and other airs, until a late hour, when the vast crowd quietly dispersed.

The morning papers report a great improvement in the proceedings at this church on Sunday, when Mr. Hansard, the new curate, officiated for the first time. The Psalms and Canticles were chanted, but the prayers were read. The ardour of the responses was somewhat abated by this change, but they were still sufficiently loud to give an unusual air of excitement to the service. At the beginning of the sermon there was a slight explosion, occasioned by persons leaving the church and violently slamming the doors. This appeared to be caused by the preacher wearing the surplice, which, as he ascended the pulpit straight from the communion-table, he had, in conformity with the existing usages of the church, still retained. The evening service was conducted in the same manner as the morning. The congregation was immense; but there were no unseemly interruptions; unless the body of discordant sound in the responses and occasional bursts of coughing must be so called. Mr. Hansard preached, and, possibly, from his wearing a black gown, no explosion took place before the sermon.

ANOTHER PAPAL ALLOCUTION.

The *Corriere Mercantile* publishes a translation of the Pope's allocution delivered in the secret consistory of the 13th. Part of the passage relative to Sardinia is as follows:—

In various parts of the regions of Italy unjustly subjected to the Subalpine Government public schools have been instituted, in which, to the great detriment of souls, all kinds of erroneous, false, and depraved doctrines, quite contrary to the Catholic Church, are publicly taught, and the Church itself is attacked. It is likewise known to all that innumerable pamphlets and journals are being published both in Italy and elsewhere, issuing from the workshops of Satan for the perdition of the universe, with shameful and abominable engravings with which these implacable enemies of religion and skilful artisans of wickedness and fraud endeavour to deride the sacred mysteries of the Church, and persecute the sacred mysteries of the Vicar of Christ on earth, in order to destroy his legitimate empire and cause the ruin both of ecclesiastical and civil society. And these enemies of light and truth do not hesitate to lay violent and sacrilegious hands on the sacred ministers and patrimony of the Church.

On the subject of Sicily the Pope says:—

You know the serious evils which religion and its ministers suffered lately in Sicily, through the acts of

abandoned men, who have disturbed the authority of the rightful prince. Among other things, two religious orders that had deserved well of the Christian religion, were dissolved and their members exiled. And what is most to be lamented, venerable brethren, is that there were many of the clergy who, forgetful of the Lord and their duty as priests, did not blush to favour the enemies of the Church and of justice, to the immense scandal and wrath of the righteous.

His Holiness then adverts to the constancy and faith of the bishops under these trials, and exhorts them to pray for the cessation of all these evils, and concludes as follows:—

We doubt not that the same venerable brethren, animated with their usual zeal, piety, and spirit of religion, will endeavour, with increasing alacrity, together with the faithful committed to their care, to defend the cause of the Church and of this Apostolic See, and will, full of confidence, approach with us the throne of grace, and implore the powerful protection of the immaculate and holy mother of God, the Virgin Mary, in order that, this great and dark tempest being laid, the Catholic Church may obtain the desired peace, and enjoy its liberty, and that all those who have deviated from the path of truth and justice may return to consciousness and be converted to God, and by abandoning evil and doing good, may walk in the path of the Lord.

THE ARCHBISHOP AND COUNT CAVOUR.

The *Perseveranza* of Milan publishes the two following letters, the first of which, addressed by the Archbishop of Chambéry to Count Cavour, bears the date of the 13th ult:—

Monsieur le Comte,—In casting a farewell glance at the States of the King, I see with deep affliction the religious persecution which is now rife throughout Italy. Persecution, so hard to bear by those on whom it is inflicted, is neither agreeable nor honourable to those who practise it. Before our separation let me offer you a counsel which will put a stop to it in a few days if you deign to take it into consideration. Do not mix up spiritual with temporal concerns; let priests be free in church and society; do not exact from them what is contrary to their convictions; let them pray, say mass, instruct the faithful, and administer the sacraments. Do not force them to join in your ovations; do not ask them to sing *Te Deums*, or bless standards. Govern without them, and permit them to pray without you. Respect the sanctuary of consciences. Forced prayers are neither useful to you before God, nor honourable before men. That, I think, is a simple and easy way of living in peace with the Church. The Government will gain by it, and so will the Church.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

+ ALEXIS, Archbishop of Chambéry.

Count Cavour's reply, which bears the same date, is as follows:—

Monsieur,—I sincerely thank your grace for the advice you are pleased to offer me before accomplishing the act of separation which is to put an end to our official intercourse. I shall endeavour to put it into practice; the more so as I have no taste for persecution, and am not now disposed to take vengeance for the annoyances which I had to suffer in my younger days from certain priests who used to invoke the secular arm in order to force me to follow their doctrines, and practise their precepts. But since your grace takes an interest in the peace of the Church in the States of the King, I would request you also to impart some advice to those of your brother bishops who place themselves in open revolt against the Government of their country, refuse to recognise the sovereign it has chosen, encourage rebellion, correspond with the enemies of their country abroad, and seek to foment troubles within. The Government respects the Church; but when any members of the clergy, whether they be bishops, archbishops, or cardinals, violate the laws, and affect an insulting contempt for the king and our institutions, we are resolved to apply the laws, even though such a course should make us pass for persecutors in the eyes of a party which preaches tolerance while it follows the maxims in virtue of which the child Mortara was snatched from its parents, and the Madiai, husband and wife, were banished from their country.

I am, &c.,

CAVOUR.

THE CENSUS BILL AMENDMENT COMMITTEE.—We are requested to intimate that some additional subscriptions are required to enable this committee to discharge the accounts connected with the recent successful movement to defeat the design of the Pro-Church-rate party to obtain fallacious religious statistics at the next Census. Confident that a feeling of gratitude for the timely exertions of this committee exists throughout the Nonconformist community, we doubt not that those of our readers who have not contributed to the fund will do so without delay. Remittances—made payable to Jas. Heywood, Esq., the treasurer—may be forwarded to Mr. C. S. Miall, 25, Bouverie-street, London, E.C.

OPPOSITION TO A CHURCH-RATE AT WOODBRIDGE.—The Dissenters in this town having often talked of opposing the making of a Church-rate, have at length set to work. Preparations were made by studying papers respecting opposition to Church-rates, which were obtained from the Liberation Society. The day fixed for the making of the rate was Friday, July 20. Such a muster of Dissenters in the vestry-room as took place on the occasion was quite an unusual thing, and evidently not a little disconcerting to the little clique who have so long done for the parish just what they pleased. On the proposal being made and seconded, that a rate of threepence in the pound should be granted, the Rev. Aaron Duffy, Independent minister, moved as an amendment, that no rate be made. This being seconded by Mr. R. Hayward, and put by the chairman, was carried by 28 against 12. A poll on the original motion was then demanded by the proposer of it. The poll was open three days. At the close

the numbers were, for the rate, 211; against it, 103. Although the rate was carried by a majority of 108, the anti-rate party, so far from being disappointed, consider that they have done well, seeing that this is the first time that the rate has been opposed here, and that many persons will not take any active part till the subject has been well agitated. We consider this first opposition only as a waking-up to consider the subject. This has been much promoted by the circulation of some of the Liberation Society's papers, and an address prepared on the spot. Steps are now being taken to ascertain whether the rate is illegal, as it is thought to be; and if it is, efforts will be made to overthrow it entirely. In the event of legal counsel considering the rate sound, many of the anti-rate party have agreed to suffer distraint until the coercionists are ashamed of themselves and their system.—*From a Correspondent.*

INCREASE OF THE EPISCOPATE.—A memorial, signed by the Duke of Marlborough, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Westminster, the Earl of Carnarvon, Earl Nelson, Earl Verulam, Lord Eversley, Lord Calthorpe, Lord Ebury, Lord R. Cecil, M.P.; Lord J. Manners, Sir John Patteson, Sir J. T. Coleridge, Mr. Walpole, M.P.; Mr. Selwyn, M.P.; Mr. Adderley, M.P.; Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, Mr. Hubbard, M.P.; Sir W. Heathcote, M.P.; Mr. Roundell Palmer, Q.C., and other noblemen and gentlemen, has been presented to Lord Palmerston requesting him to support a legislative measure for an extension of the episcopate, on the principle which has received the sanction of Parliament, in the Manchester Bishopric Act of 1847, 10 and 11 Victoria, cap. 108. With this view a bill has just been introduced into the House of Peers by Lord Lyttelton.

THE CALENDARER OF THE STATE PAPER-OFFICE.—A deputation had an interview with Viscount Palmerston on Thursday to present a memorial respecting the appointment of Mr. W. B. Turnbull to the office of Callendarer of the Foreign Papers in the State Paper-office. The deputation consisted of the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Calthorpe, the Hon. A. Kinnaid, M.P., Sir W. Verner, Bart., M.P., the Rev. Sir N. Chinnery, Bart., Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart., Admiral V. Harcourt, Major Giberne, Rev. Thomas Alexander, Dr. Cross, Dr. Street, Rev. W. Scott Moncrieff, Mr. Peter Cator, and Mr. Charles Bird. The memorial was signed by 2,500 persons, of whom ten were peers, eighteen members of parliament, ten baronets, eighty-five magistrates, 518 clergymen, 553 Dissenting ministers, besides several generals, admirals, and other officers in the army and navy, heads of colleges, literary and other gentlemen. Mr. Kinnaid at the same time presented a similar memorial from Scotland, signed by 3,500 persons.

CONVERTS FROM ROMANISM AT BRIGHTON.—On Wednesday morning, July 18th, no less than seven converts from Romanism openly renounced communion with the Church of Rome, and were received into the fellowship and communion of the Church of England. This interesting and solemn event took place in St. Margaret's Chapel, immediately after the morning service. The converts were received by the Rev. Edmund Clay, Incumbent, having been previously addressed by the officiating clergyman.

THE SUNDAY TRAINS ON THE LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—At the half-yearly meeting of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, held on Monday, Captain Young moved an amendment to the motion for adopting the report, to the effect that the report be agreed to provided arrangements were made for the discontinuance of Sunday travelling on the line. The amendment was negatived by a large majority.

THE STATE-AID QUESTION AT THE CAPE.—In Church matters the voluntary principle is gaining ground. The annual motion proposing the withdrawal of all State grants for ecclesiastical purposes, the interests of present incumbents being duly protected, had been again brought forward in the Cape Parliament. The votes last year were 11 to 27, this year they were 16 to 22.

THE SUTTEE IN INDIA.—The local journal records a case of Sutte in the Lucknow district superintended by the Lumberdars of Hoseinpoore, the village in which it occurred. An old woman, being at some distance from her husband, heard he was dying, and arrived too late to close his eyes. She resolved on immolation, and proved her readiness by previously burning her finger. The pile was accordingly raised, and the whole village stood as spectators. The police-superintendent has apprehended seventy-one of the guilty parties. This and recent instances show what India would return to were the British raj at an end.

Religious Intelligence.

ENGLISH CONGREGATIONAL WORSHIP IN PARIS.—The Rev. T. Nicholas, of Carmarthen College, is at present preaching in the Congregational Chapel in Paris.

MIDNIGHT MEETING IN ISLINGTON.—A midnight meeting was held at Myddelton Hall, Islington, on Friday night, July 27, being the twelfth now held in various parts of London. About 120 fallen young women assembled in answer to the invitations issued. They were mostly respectably clothed; a few bedecked with tawdry finery. An ample supply of tea and coffee, &c., was supplied. The meeting opened with prayer. The Rev. Mr. Bucke delivered an earnest address. Many a heart was melted under its affecting references to home, and parents, and

Sunday-school, and the speaker was frequently interrupted by loud sobbing. He closed with prayer. By the time Mr. E. Thomas had concluded the services with another prayer, about twenty women accepted the offers of the "Homes," whilst at least an equal number sought for cards inscribed with the addresses of the same, and stated their resolution to apply for admission.

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON.—This popular preacher has, during the last two months, been on a tour through the Continent for the renovation of his health. On Thursday night last he returned home in excellent spirits, and will resume his labours at Exeter-hall on Sunday morning next. During his travels he preached in the Cathedral at Geneva, and, contrary to the Baptist mode of addressing a congregation, the rev. gentleman ascended the pulpit dressed in full canonicals. So great was the anxiety to hear him, that some came as many as 200 miles for the purpose.—*Times.*

A "MOTHERS' MEETING" TREAT.—A treat of rather an unusual character came off on Thursday last, the children of the Bloomsbury Chapel, and the Mission Hall, Moor-street, Sunday and day schools, to the number of about 1,000, having had their annual excursion to Erith. An excursion was got up for the mothers who regularly attend a mothers' meeting held under the superintendence of Miss Morgan, on every Monday afternoon, at the above hall, where needlework and other motherly accomplishments are taught and practised. The company of mothers to a goodly number, with a small sprinkling of the fathers out of the many that had been specially invited, were conveyed in 'buses' to the Eastern Counties Railway and from thence by rail to the Rye House. A substantial dinner and tea was provided for them, and to which ample justice was done by all present. Amongst the company who honoured the "mothers" with their presence was the Rev. Mr. Brook, the Rev. Mr. McCrete, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Offord, Mr. Marks, &c., with their ladies, and Miss Morgan. A short and suitable address was delivered during the afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Brook, during which a high and well-deserved compliment was paid to Miss Morgan. The party having spent a most happy day, away for once from their smoky homes, returned to town highly delighted with their holiday trip. This is an example to be followed.

THE CENTRAL UNITED PRAYER-MEETING COMMITTEE.—The public meeting of this committee was held (in accordance with our previous announcement) on Friday afternoon, in the Lower Exeter Hall. Mr. Robert Baxter presided, and among the clergymen and gentlemen present we observed the Bishop of Sierra Leone, Sir Culling E. Eardley, Colonel Walker, Dr. Crawford; Revs. E. Auriol, C. Hebert, E. J. Speck, J. S. Jenkinson, Dr. Hewlett, W. K. Jamieson, S. Minton, W. P. MacDermott, W. Cardall, J. Birch, Dr. Morgan; Messrs. W. J. Maxwell, J. Farish, W. R. Ellis, W. Leach, &c. There were also many ladies. The proceedings were commenced with devotional exercises, the Rev. E. Auriol and the Rev. C. Hebert offering prayer. The Rev. W. P. MacDermott (acting secretary of the committee) then made a general statement of the objects contemplated by the promoters of the movement. Their leading aim was to propagate prayer-meetings all over the land, and with this view the committee would endeavour to render aid to the managers of such meetings, and to send out interesting and spiritually-written papers on the subject. The rev. gentleman appealed for Christian co-operation, prayer, and pecuniary help. He was followed by the Bishop of Sierra Leone, who expressed his pleasure in being present on this occasion, and spoke, with much feeling, of his deep sense of the value and importance of prayer, and his desire to associate with men of prayerful spirit. The Rev. Dr. Morgan, of Belfast, stated interesting facts in connexion with the Irish revival, illustrating the principle that abounding prayer and the manifest outpouring of the Holy Spirit were uniformly found together, and in proportion the one to the other. Sir Culling E. Eardley called attention to the simultaneous operation of this increased conviction of the blessedness of united prayer in various lands, and mentioned instances in connexion with Sweden, Prussia, Turkey, and America. Contemporaneously with this union of God's people, the great Mystery of Iniquity was trembling to its foundation at Rome, and the false prophet was sinking away in Turkey and Syria. The Rev. C. Hebert (honorary secretary) urged the importance of giving a wide circulation to information with regard to prayer-meetings, and expressed an earnest hope that every congregation would have its own prayer-meeting. The Rev. W. K. Jamieson, British chaplain at Amsterdam, testified to the joy which he (as a stranger) had felt in attending the meeting. The meeting was then closed with prayer, and the Benediction, by the Bishop of Sierra Leone.—*Record.*

POISONING WHALES WITH PRUSSIC ACID.—Messrs. W. and G. Young, of Leith, sent out in some of their vessels engaged in the Greenland whale fishery harpoons poisoned with prussic acid. This was so arranged that as the line was drawn tight the poison was injected into the wound made by the harpoon. One ship so provided met with a fine whale. The harpoon was skilfully and deeply buried in its body; the leviathan immediately "sounded," or dived perpendicularly downwards, but in a very short time the rope relaxed, and the whale rose to the surface quite dead; but the men were so appalled by the terrific effect of the poisoned harpoon that they declined to use any more of them.

Correspondence.

CHURCH-RATE SEIZURE IN ST. SAVIOUR'S PARISH, AND THE BOROUGH, SOUTHWARK.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I beg to subjoin the copy of an advertisement which I left at the *Record* office, and paid 2s. 6d. for its insertion on Saturday, but which the editor has declined to insert in that paper; and I now solicit space for its insertion in yours, with a view of letting the public know that St. Saviour's enjoys an act passed in the reigns of James II. and George III., which enables them to levy a Church-rate, and distress by seizure all who are unable to pay, like Elizabeth Phelps Chick, whose petition was presented to the House by Mr. John Locke on Friday night last, as may be seen on reference to the Parliamentary news in the *Times* of Friday last. In that petition she states that her furniture had been seized for a 9s. Church-rate, and 9s. 6d. added for expenses in removing some 300 yards, and prays the House to institute an inquiry as to her liability to pay to the support of ministers of a richly endowed Church in the most wealthy district in London. The Church has, it appears, the first claim, for she owes 11. 6s. 6d. now for other rates, which the more humane officers of the parish have not yet pressed for payment; but if any of your readers will remit that amount it will relieve her from the dread of another visit from the Union-street broker, and the vestry gentleman that accompanied him, when her mahogany table and oak dining-table, and family looking-glass were seized and removed from her residence on the 2nd ult.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

A VISITOR OF THE POOR.

East London, July 31, 1860.

(Copy of Advertisement left at the *Record* Office.)

CHURCH-RATE SEIZURE IN ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK.—Mrs. Elizabeth Phelps Chick, of No. 2, Emerson's-terrace (opposite the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's New Park-street Chapel), in the Borough, has had her furniture seized for a 9s. Church-rate, and 9s. 6d. expenses added (18s. 6d.), neither of which she was able to pay from her scanty income in making Ladies' Calico Favourites (Chemises) at 8d. each. Received from the Hon. E. L. King, 13s. 6d.; Noel Hoare, Esq., 6s. (18s. 6d.). Other sums may now be sent in liquidation of the 11. 6s. 6d. now due for other rates to the said parish, and to prevent further distress.

BRITISH SYRIAN RELIEF FUND.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—On the part of the committee of the British Syrian Relief Fund, we beg to request your insertion of the enclosed copy of a letter addressed by us to the Consul-General at Beyrout, in which the rules laid down for the distribution of the fund are explained, advice of the first instalment of 1,000l. having been telegraphed to him on Tuesday, through the Foreign-office.

It will be satisfactory to our subscribers, and to those who are inclined to become such, to be made aware of the objects for which the fund is being raised, and the principles upon which we act; and we are obliged to make this appeal to you, in consequence of the intention to hold a public meeting in aid of the scheme having, on obvious public grounds, been abandoned.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed) C. E. EARDLEY, } Hon. Secs.
JAMES FERGUSON, }
Adelphi Hotel, Strand,
July 27, 1860.

(Copy.)

Adelphi Hotel, John-street, Strand,
July 27, 1860.

SIR,—I am requested to apprise you of the formation of the British Syrian Relief Committee. Lord Palmerston, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord John Russell, Lord Overstone, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir Moses Montefiore, A. P. Kennard, Esq., Baron Rothschild, and many others are contributors to the fund.

We have already, by the kindness of Lord Wodehouse, Under-Secretary of State, sent you a telegraphic message, through the Foreign-office, authorising you to draw upon us for 1,000l.

The committee includes the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir Moses Montefiore, the Lord Mayor of London, the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Stanley, M.P., Baron Rothschild, the Bishop of London, Sir Charles Napier, M.P., Mr. Austen Layard, &c.

Sir Jas. Ferguson and myself are hon. secretaries. By the next mail we shall send you the names of the entire committee, with chairman, vice-chairman, &c.

It has been unanimously decided that all remittances shall be sent to a committee at Beyrout, which you are hereby requested to form, and of which it is required that you shall be the chairman *ex officio*.

Messrs. Saunders and Otley, East India Agents, &c., have received instructions from a committee at Beyrout, of English and American gentlemen, to advertise in England an appeal for funds for the relief of distress in Syria. We hope that you will be able to arrange for that committee to merge in the committee presided over by yourself.

Messrs. Saunders and Otley have written to their friends to the same effect. The committee desire that relief may be afforded without distinction of sect or party, to all persons suffering distress in consequence of the disturbances, and are instructed to express their wish that the money may be so administered as to prevent the possibility of its being thought that this committee takes any part between the contending parties, or pronounces any opinion upon the origin of these unhappy events.

With the expression of our heartfelt sympathy with all the sufferers,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

On behalf of my co-secretary and myself,

Your faithful and obedient servant,

(Signed) C. E. EARDLEY.
N. Moore, Esq., Consul-General, Beyrout.

THE NEGRO PEW QUESTION IN COLUMBIA.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—If the London Emancipation Committee, in their advocacy of the Rev. W. F. Clarke, late missionary in Victoria, had exercised their usual sagacity, and heard both sides, before passing their resolutions respecting the

conduct of the Colonial Missionary Committee, they would probably not have condemned the innocent.

Will you oblige a constant reader by inserting in your next number the following extracts from letters of the Rev. M. Macfie, addressed to a friend in this country.

Yours, Sir,

AN ABOLITIONIST.

"There are seasons in the experience of God's servants when duty leads them into awful solitude, which no human friendship can cheer, and nothing but the Divine presence can relieve. That has been my position in relation to my work here. . . . When I preached for him (Mr. Clarke), the first Sunday after entering the colony, I was amazed to find so large a proportion of the congregation made up of coloured people. . . . Where the two races are numerous, they sit apart in the places of worship. But Mr. Clarke flattered himself that he could revolutionise public sentiment on this point, though deeply rooted for ages, and he made it primary. I argued the subject with him kindly; and suggested a change of policy, to give the whites, who form the staple of the colony, a chance of hearing the Gospel. . . . I took no part in discussing whether the prejudice was well founded or not; I simply treated it as a matter with which we, as public teachers, had nothing to do. I held that we could not afford to offend people by introducing innovations. I thought that if the whites would not sit side by side with blacks, they should rather be humoured with their own familiar arrangement than driven from church altogether.

"I could not stand by and see the cause suffer in the bud. . . . No sooner had I opened my preaching-room than he broke confidence by publishing some correspondence that passed between us, without my consent or knowledge. This was accompanied with gratuitous strictures of his in which I was innocently made the friend of slaveholders, and the foe of the slave! He could not distinguish between prudent silence, in order to gain those who by an open attack of their prejudices would be repulsed, and an actual advocacy of their prejudices. I was desirous of meeting their feelings to the utmost that was compatible with conscience, in order to leave them without excuse in regard to public worship. My trust was in duty and God. You know me too well to imagine I should deliberately act against the right. I took no notice of the publication. All the public papers have alluded to it, but nothing has moved me to reply. My sole ambition is to preach the Gospel in dependence on the Holy Spirit. I do not believe in plucking off the withered leaves of error. Pour new life into the tree and they will fall of themselves. . . . As an individual I may have been as anxious as he for the breaking down of the wall of separation between the two races; but in my public capacity I felt shut up to prudent silence on the disputed point, leaving all minor arrangements to be decided by the majority. To dictate to them I knew would only rouse prejudices against my message, which it was far more important they should hear, than that they should have discussions on the quality of their neighbours in the house of God. I therefore would give no opinion on the subject, but in effect said, if you wont worship God in the same pews with negroes by all means satisfy yourselves how you shall sit, rather than not attend public religious ordinances at all.

"If ever the feeling of caste is to be dethroned, it is not to be broken down by a sledge hammer; if the preaching of the Gospel does not remove it, nothing else can. Were the missionaries in India to demand that the Brahmins should intermix with the Sudras, or should the Chinese missionaries insist on an amalgamation of the 'To Min' (or fallen people), as they are called, with the higher ranks, what would become of the cause of Christ among them? . . . This is but the seed time, and I am prepared for even greater hardships in carrying forward this great cause. If the English people condemn me, they will do it in ignorance. I argued that the country was new, and that in laying the foundations we had no pattern to go by, and must charitably act together, though by various methods, to gain the common end. In my public addresses I pander not to carnal tastes. My sermons are chiefly taken up with the exposition of 'the truth as it is in Jesus.'

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday, the Highways (South Wales) Bill, the Prisons (Scotland) Bill, the Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill, the Conjugal Rights (Scotland) Bill, the Copyrights (Scotland) Bill, the Manchester Cathedral Church Bill, the Postage (Army and Navy) Bill, the Party Emblems (Ireland) Bill, the Medical Acts (1858) Amendment Bill, and the Highway Rates Continuance Bill, were read a second time.

The Titles to Land (Scotland) Act (1858) Amendment Bill, the Queen's Prisons Bill, the Offences Within Her Majesty's Possessions Abroad Bill, the Herring Fisheries (Scotland) Bill, and the Felony and Misdemeanour Bill passed through committee.

The Census (England) and the Census (Ireland) Bills, the Tithe Commutation, and the Oxford University Bills, were read a third time and passed.

RETIRING BISHOPS.

Lord DUNGANNON gave notice that on Friday, the 3rd of August, he would call attention to the case of Dr. Hinde, and ask the President of the Council whether it is intended, in the next session of Parliament, to introduce a bill to make provision for retiring bishops.

THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT AT BERMUDA.

The Earl of CARNARVON called attention to the deplorable state of the convicts at Bermuda, as set forth in the statements of her Majesty's chaplain in the island. In every other part of the British empire the system of hulks had been abolished, but it was retained at Bermuda. By the last returns, of 1,500 convicts in confinement at Bermuda, two-thirds were confined in hulks. The effect of this on the prisoners would be best described by quoting a passage from the report of the chaplain. The rev. gentleman said:—

It is my painful conviction, after some years' experi-

ence of the matter, that the great majority of the prisoners confined in the hulks become incurably corrupted, and that they leave them, in most cases, more reckless and hardened in sin than they were upon reception.

He then went on to describe convict life between decks in this very strong language:—

Few are aware of the extent of suffering to which a prisoner is exposed on board the hulks, or the horrible nature of the associations by which he is surrounded. There is no safety for life, no supervision over the bad, no protection to the good. The hulks are unfit for a tropical climate. They are productive of sins of such foul impurity and unnatural crime that one even shudders to mention them. In the close and stifling nights of summer the heat between decks is so oppressive as to make the stench intolerable, and to cause the miserable inmates frequently to strip off every vestige of clothing and gasp at the port-holes for a breath of air. A mob law, and tyranny of the strong over the weak, exists below, which makes the well-disposed live in constant misery and terror; and when the passions of these lawless and desperate men are excited by quarrels among themselves, the most deadly and murderous affrays are the consequence. The spectacle on board the Medway hulk upon the 1st of June last, when one prisoner was slain and twenty-four desperately wounded, would have appalled any humane heart. The hulk was a perfect shambles, and a frightful scene of uproar, excitement, and bloodshed. Suffice it to say, that a mere handful of warders was powerless to deal with the armed mob below decks. All that could be done was to fasten down the hatches, and, when the work of butchery and carnage was over, descend below to fetch up the dead and wounded.

Last year there were not less than 1,200 prison offences committed, and that alone augured an unwholesome and unsatisfactory state of things. It was stated that the accommodation for the officers was so miserably bad that they were constantly resigning, that fourteen officers were crowded in a room thirty feet long by thirty feet wide, and that the changes by resignations prevented their becoming acquainted with the individual habits of the convicts under their charge. The governor was absent when the chaplain's report was sent off, but his *locum tenens* accompanied the report with the comment that he did not see any good reason why the conduct of the men at the hulks should be worse than in a prison on shore. If it were not worse, it would be contrary to all experience. The governor, after his return to the island, wrote a despatch, in which he said that he had read the chaplain's report with astonishment, and that he hoped he had been enormously imposed upon by the accounts of the prisoners. He feared that, if there had been any imposition, the governor, and not the chaplain, had been the subject of it. He trusted that her Majesty's Government would order a searching inquiry into the matter. (Hear, hear.)

Earl GRANVILLE said the governor of the island had expressed a doubt about the accuracy of the statements contained in that report, while at the same time he paid a high tribute to the merits of the chaplain. Steps had been taken for the purpose of obtaining further information upon the subject, but no answer had as yet been received to the inquiries which were made.

THE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

Lord DE GREY and RIFON, in reply to Lord Fortescue, said it was now under the consideration of the Government whether it would not be fairer to make some allowance to adjutants of administrative battalions of Rifle Volunteers in rural districts in compensation for the travelling expenses which they now incurred. It was not, however, the intention of the Government to make grants for the payment of a permanent sergeant of each company of volunteers. The Government proposed, however, to grant a paid sergeant to each corps of mounted Volunteers whose numbers did not entitle them to an adjutant.

Lord VIVIAN suggested that the Volunteers should be divided into two classes, the one to provide their own uniforms and accoutrements, the other to be clothed by the Government.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH thought that the Volunteer movement, which was of paramount importance for the defence of the country, would not be permanent if it relied on private subscription alone. He proposed that the magistrates in quarter sessions should have the power to levy a rate of a halfpenny in the pound to defray the expenses of adjutants.

Lord GRANVILLE did not believe, after the results which had been already achieved by the public spirit of the Volunteers that they would suffer the movement to flag in the future for want of subscriptions. If anything were calculated to render the movement unpopular and evanescent it would be the levying of a rate.

Their lordships adjourned at twenty-five minutes to nine o'clock.

ACT OF UNIFORMITY.

On Friday, Lord Ebury gave notice of his intention to propose next session a bill to alter and amend the 13th and 14th of Charles II., chap 4, commonly called the Act of Uniformity.

The Bleaching and Dyeing Works Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE MILITIA.

Lord DE GREY and RIFON, in moving the second reading of the Militia Bill, explained that its object was to allow the Government to amalgamate the artillery militia of several counties into a single regiment, and to make arrangement for the management of stores. In reply to a question from Lord Hardinge, he said that the Government intended to increase the pay of sergeants on the permanent staff of the militia. Lord MALMESBURY objected to militia regiments being sent to a distance from the counties in which they were raised. After a short discussion the bill was read a second time.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.

The Duke of ARGYLL moved the second reading of this bill. Lord DUNGANNON said he would not oppose the second reading, but in committee would move the omission of the second clause. He did not approve of power being given to borrow money on the security of the Consolidated Fund. Ample grants had been made, and, in his opinion, the present demand was extraordinary. The Duke of ARGYLL explained that the bill simply gave the power to borrow money for a temporary occasion, on the security of the Consolidated Fund, but only to the extent of the sum voted by Parliament, and not beyond it. The Earl of HARDWICKE thought the proposal a very reasonable one, and the bill was read a second time.

COUNTY CORONERS.

Lord CHELMSFORD moved the second reading of the County Coroners Bill, and explained that its object was to prevent the disputes constantly occurring between coroners and the magistrates of quarter sessions with regard to fees for holding inquests, by enacting that the coroners should in future be paid, not by fees, but by salaries calculated on an average of five years' fees. After a few words from the LORD CHANCELLOR, the bill was read a second time.

Their lordships then adjourned, at ten minutes past seven o'clock.

On Monday, Lord Clyde was introduced into the House of Lords by the Duke of Argyll and the Earl of Longford, and took the oaths. The noble lord remained for a very short time.

The Marquis of NORMANBY moved for copies or extracts from the despatches of her Majesty's Minister in Tuscany in 1855, 1856, and 1857. Lord WODEHOUSE agreed to the production of the papers.

Several bills were forwarded a stage, after which their lordships adjourned at ten minutes to eight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Wednesday, the Coroners Bill was withdrawn by Sir C. G. Lewis.

The Gunpowder Bill passed through committee.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

On the order of the day for going into committee on the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, Sir G. C. LEWIS stated that he proposed to withdraw the clause which transferred the property of chapters to the ecclesiastical commission. Lord J. MANNERS urged the further withdrawal of the clause giving increased powers to the commissioners over episcopal property. Alderman COPELAND demanded that the bill should be withdrawn altogether, till the accounts of the Commissioners were examined, which, it was stated, were in a very confused state, and had not been audited for three years. After some further debate, in which Mr. WALPOLE defended the Commissioners, and declared that much good had resulted from their labours, the House went into committee on the bill.

On the 5th clause, Lord J. MANNERS protested against further powers being given to the commissioners, who had entailed great expenses already on ecclesiastical property, and moved the omission of the clause. Lord J. RUSSELL supported the clause, which could not be omitted without abandoning all further review of ecclesiastical property. Sir J. GRAHAM recommended that the powers given to the commissioners should be discretionary, and not compulsory. After a long debate, this suggestion was adopted, and the clause passed.

The next clause, giving the management of capital property to the commissioners, was struck out.

Clauses up to 15 were agreed to.

On the 16th clause, entrusting the management of the episcopal property to the commissioners, considerable discussion arose. Ultimately the House divided, and the clause was adopted by 159 to 41.

In clause 20, Mr. AYTON proposed to leave out the word "place," and to insert the words "metropolis, city, town, parish, or other places." After a discussion, on a division the amendment was rejected by 138 to 42.

Clauses 21 and 22 were agreed to, and the House resumed.

The Lords' amendments to the Jews Act Amendment Bill were considered and agreed to.

The Highways Bill and the Larceny Laws Consolidation Act Amendment Bill were withdrawn.

The other bills on the orders were advanced, and the House adjourned at six o'clock.

On Thursday, at the morning sitting, the Militia Bill was read a third time and passed.

The remaining clauses of the Gas (Metropolis) Bill was considered and agreed to in committee, and the House then went into committee upon the Ecclesiastical Commission, &c., Bill, and resumed and completed the discussion of its details.

HINDOO GRIEVANCES.

At the evening sitting, Mr. BRIGHT presented a petition from the Native Association at Calcutta, complaining of the Indian Legislative Council, which they said did not represent the views, the wishes, or the wants of the people; was numerically too small to get through its work, and was composed exclusively of officials. They prayed that no court where English law was administered might remain without a professionally educated judge or assessor. They pointed out that notwithstanding the Royal proclamation, they could find no entrance into the civil service, if they were required to come to England to be educated and pass their examination. They complain of the land tenure; and while approving of Lord Canning's restoration of the talookdaree system in Oude, they expressed their belief that much good would be done by the extension of a

permanent tenure. They concluded by praying that their earnest petition might not be laid aside as needless or unworthy of attention.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

In reply to Mr. Griffith, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that a proposition had been made by the special envoy of the Neapolitan Government, lately arrived here, that the English Government should join with the other Powers in enforcing an armistice between the Neapolitan Government and General Garibaldi; and that her Majesty's Government had declined to accede to it. (Loud cheers.)

STATE OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Lord PALMERSTON moved that on Tuesday orders of the day shall have precedence of notices of motions, Government orders having the priority. He had fixed Tuesday next as the first Tuesday on which this arrangement should commence. But he found that honourable members had motions for that day whom he should be sorry to disappoint, and therefore proposed that it should commence on and after Tuesday, the 7th of August. Mr. DISRAELI denied that the House had refused to assist the Government. Thursdays were surrendered without a murmur; public business also commenced at a quarter instead of half-past four. Now the Government asked for the only day belonging to members. The House had not been fairly treated nor in candour. The Paper-duties Bill should be brought forward so as to allow the widest discussion.

Mr. Hadfield, Sir G. Bowyer, Mr. Monsell, Sir W. Farquhar, Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Malins, and Sir G. Grey conducted a discussion principally as to the Paper-duties Bill, upon which the Government was pressed to name the date of introduction.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, after reminding the House of the position of the Savings Banks Bill, which yet contained some minor clauses to be got through, touched the subject of the paper-duties.

I will now answer the challenge of the right honourable gentleman (Sir J. Pakington) and the honourable member (Mr. Bentinck) on the subject of the Paper-duties. The honourable gentleman said he thought it must have been the Chancellor of the Exchequer who had postponed the discussion of this bill in the expectation of carrying it by such postponement; and he likewise said it was utterly impossible to have a good attendance here on the 6th of August. Now, he is entirely mistaken in both those propositions. I myself have seen an excellent attendance in this House, not on the 6th of August, but on the 1st of September. As for the Chancellor of the Exchequer being responsible for postponing this business, I think if the honourable member were conversant with the interior working and anatomy of any administration he would know that all the members of the Government are in a state of conflict as to which of them shall bring on his own business first, and it certainly never happens that the person who is departmentally concerned in a bill is the agent in postponing it. Setting aside the commercial importance of this question of Paper-duties, it is a question on which a great deal of interest is concentrated. It is, therefore, a subject which cannot be disposed of in a debate of an hour or two, but we must have a clear and unbroken evening to deal with it. The Government are, of course, aware that at this period of the session you cannot expect a large number of gentlemen to remain permanently in town, and they have therefore thought that they would best consult the general convenience of the House by selecting for the purpose of the discussion an unbroken evening, with regard to which they could give notice some time before, and with a perfect confidence of their ability to carry out the arrangement. That is the principle on which the Government have proceeded.

Sir HUGH CAIRNS thought Mr. Gladstone had given a good reason for pursuing an opposite course; he would test the Government; let them put the Paper-duties down for Thursday.

Mr. BRIGHT asked for a little more consideration towards the Government.

I have risen to appeal to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in a different sense. I don't ask him to avoid postponing the Paper-duties beyond the 6th of August, because all the world is expecting what will be done in this matter; for, after all, it is a question of three farthings or seven-eighths of a penny per pound in the Import-duty on paper, and the course which the right honourable gentleman proposes is greatly in favour of the revenue, with which honourable members opposite so much sympathise. I ask because there is one point which renders it most essential that the question should be settled. At this moment there are coming into this country, under the low duty provided for by the specific article in the treaty, very considerable quantities of paper, under the name of paper-hangings, and, I think, card-board, and competing with the paper which is now paying a high duty and a high excise. That state of things cannot be allowed to go on, as it is injurious to trade.

Sir L. PALK denied that the Government was unfairly treated.

Mr. HORSMAN complained of the public inconvenience arising from the non-attendance of Ministers in their places.

We are now on the 26th of July, and the most important—the financial portion—of our business has yet to be gone through, and we shall be neglecting our duty if on every occasion we do not obtain from the Government precise information of the course they intend to pursue. We now see daily what is certainly a novelty; upon one important measure after another the Government is defeated, and not only submitting to defeat, but positively showing an insensibility such as has never been witnessed before. We have never before seen Ministers undergoing defeat without manifesting any opinion or shame, and it is a question whether the House of Commons will allow a state of things to continue which is most injurious to the public interests, and damaging and degrading to all parties concerned.

Sir G. C. LEWIS defended himself as a Minister, but Mr. B. JOHNSTONE, with a well-timed sugges-

tion, pointed out at once the cause and remedy of the present state of business:—

If honourable members would make shorter speeches there would be no counts-out, and the public time would not be wasted. They saw the result of these long speeches at the end of the session, when nothing had been done. He had never detained the House for ten minutes, and he hoped he never should. If a member could not say what he had to say in twenty minutes he ought not to have the ear of the House. He would give Ministers and ex-Ministers an unlimited time for speaking upon great questions; but twenty minutes was quite long enough for other members to say all they had to say.

Lord John Russell, leading the way with a recapitulation of the business yet to be done, and Sir W. Miles, Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Horsman, and Sir J. Elphinstone following as to the separate importance of individual measures, Mr. Coningham interposed with the remark, "that the House was wasting a great deal of time over this discussion." Then Sir W. Miles withdrew his motion, and Lord Palmerston's resolution was agreed to.

EUROPEAN ARMY IN INDIA.

On the order for going into committee upon the European Forces (India) Bill,

Mr. HENNESSY moved an instruction to the committee that they have power to provide that the half of all vacancies to be filled up in the ranks of the European commissioned officers of her Majesty's line or local troops serving in India be allotted to the sons or orphans of officers, line or local, or the sons or orphans of her Majesty's Civil Service of India, and who have served in India, and who shall have passed the prescribed examination, and that the remaining vacancies be filled up by open competition, the successful competitors to pass through one of the Royal Military Colleges. Mr. S. HERBERT pointed out a variety of objections to the proposal, and its unfair operation, by making so large a proportion of the appointments the exclusive property of the children of civil and military Indian servants. Colonel SYKES and Mr. MILNES supported the motion, as did Sir DE LACY EVANS. Upon a division, it was negatived by 73 to 15.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE moved an instruction to the committee that they have power to make provision for the future regulation, discipline, and patronage of the European forces serving in India. In the speech with which he introduced the motion, Sir James read very copious extracts from the minute of Mr. Willoughby, and the arguments urged by Sir James Outram and Sir Bartle Frere in favour of maintaining a local force in India, accompanying the citations with a commentary of his own. He dwelt upon the vast amount of patronage the bill would give to the Government, which, he contended, would be an engine in their hands that might be wielded for any purpose. Sir DE LACY EVANS, in seconding the motion, after censuring the conduct of the Government in relation to the bill, proceeded to discuss the grounds assigned for the amalgamation of the Indian army, which, he insisted, were insufficient to justify the measure. On the other hand, he appealed to testimony in support of the policy of continuing a local army. Sir M. FARQUHAR, after looking carefully through the papers, was compelled to say that the reasons given for the measure of amalgamation were not satisfactory. He denied that the discontent (he would not call it mutiny) of the European local troops was a sufficient reason. The papers, he said, showed the absurdity of the statement that the mutiny was the cause of the bill. Mr. ROEBUCK moved the adjournment of the debate. Lord PALMERSTON observed that the patience of the Government was not exhausted; it must be understood that they attached great importance to this bill, and were quite prepared to sit till Christmas. Mr. HORSMAN asked who wanted this bill, and why the Government, having abandoned other bills—though they retained their places—should desire to force on this. On this most important question of the Indian army the House, he said, had been treated in such a manner that Lord Palmerston's experience of fifty years could not furnish a precedent. No one, he repeated, asked for this bill, which, without any plan or information, the Government were determined to force upon Parliament, though it sat till Christmas. Mr. MILNES thought the Government had done a very dangerous thing in proposing such a measure at this period of the session. Mr. J. B. SMITH recommended the withdrawal of the bill.

After some remarks by Colonel SYKES and Mr. NEWDEGATE, the debate was adjourned.

The East India Stock Transfer, &c., Bill was read a second time, after a slight opposition, and was committed *pro forma*.

The Senior Member of Council (India) Bill, the Superannuation Act (1859) Amendment Bill, and the Admiralty Jurisdiction (India) Bill were read a second time.

On the report of the Gunpowder, &c., Bill, a short debate arose upon an amendment moved by Colonel LINDSAY, which was withdrawn.

The Theatres and Publichouses Bill was withdrawn.

The Excise Duties Bill was committed *pro forma*.

On the report upon the Clearance Inwards and Lien for Freight Bill, Mr. M. GIBSON moved, in substitution of clause 3, a new clause, empowering shipowners to enter and land goods in certain cases. After a short discussion and a division, it was agreed to, with amendments, and added to the bill.

The Poor-law Board Continuance Bill and the Local Government Supplemental (No. 2) Bill were read a third time and passed.

Other bills were forwarded their respective stages. The House adjourned at a quarter-past two o'clock.

At the morning sitting on Friday, the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, and the Militia Ballot Bill passed through committee.

At the evening sitting, the Militia Ballot Bill was read a third time and passed.

A new writ was ordered to issue for an election for the borough of Stafford, in the room of Mr. Wise, who has retired.

SYRIA. NAPLES.

Mr. GRIFFITH asked whether accounts had been received that Abd-el-Kader had greatly exerted himself to prevent, as far as possible, the massacre at Damascus, and had sheltered many Christians in his own house, preserving their lives by that act of courage and humanity.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that there had been no official accounts of what had occurred at Damascus. In reference to an answer which he had given on the previous evening, as to the object of the special envoy of the King of Naples, that gentleman had requested him to say that, although his mission was to obtain a joint action of England, France, and Piedmont, to procure an armistice with Garibaldi, he had never asked that force should be used for that purpose, as had been stated by him (Lord J. Russell) on Thursday evening.

On the motion for the adjournment to Monday, the usual desultory debates arising out of a series of miscellaneous questions ensued, the most prominent being the following:—

MARITIME TREATY WITH FRANCE.

Mr. LINDSAY inquired what steps had been taken to carry out the resolution of the House with regard to the maritime treaty with France. Lord J. RUSSELL said that Lord Cowley had been empowered to negotiate with the French government on the subject of a maritime treaty. There was then a clamour raised in France against the treaty of commerce, on the ground of the loss of protection against British manufactures; and it was thought that the moment was inopportune, and France could not entertain any proposal for the repeal of her navigation laws.

Mr. M. GIBSON, in reply to Mr. Lindsay, said as to harbours of refuge, a measure on the subject would be introduced next session, if possible.

CRIMES ON BOARD AMERICAN VESSELS.

Mr. M. MILNES inquired what steps had been taken to establish a convention with the United States to remedy the impunity with which crimes are committed on board vessels trading between the United States and this country. Sir G. C. LEWIS said that the Government had entered into negotiations with the American minister on the subject, and prepared a convention which they submitted to Mr. Dallas, who, no doubt, had referred it to his own Government, as no answer had been returned.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

In answer to Lord A. Churchill, Mr. C. FORTESCUE said that there was no intention of withdrawing any troops from New Zealand in consequence of another regiment going out, until such time as the governor considered it safe to relieve the force which had served its time in the colony.

THE FORTIFICATION SCHEME.

In answer to Sir E. Goldsmid, Mr. S. HERBERT said that he had prepared a detailed statement, specifying the works towards which the 2,000,000*l.* proposed to be voted for fortifications are to be expended, and showing the probable cost of each work, which would be laid on the table.

SUSPECTED FOREIGNERS.

Mr. BENTINCK called attention to the necessity in the present aspect of affairs in Europe, of conferring on the Government more stringent powers for dealing with foreigners of suspicious character resident in this country. He stated that this subject was immediately connected with the question of a foreign invasion of this country, and by France especially. In such a case electric wires and railways would be of the first importance; and it would be easy for some of the thousands of foreigners of doubtful character resident in this country to destroy the telegraph and break up the railways at the moment of a descent on our shores.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that nothing that had been said by Lord Palmerston the other evening could be construed into any idea of an imminent invasion by France, but all he meant was that we were in a position of inferiority in respect to defence to what we had been at one time. If war should arise, it would be competent to the House to give the Government the authority of an alien act if necessary; but he could not admit the necessity of Government being armed with power against persons who were only suspected of being suspicious characters. Nor was he inclined to indorse Mr. Bentinck's statement with regard to the general character of foreigners resident in this country.

TERMINABLE ANNUITIES.

Mr. HUBBARD called attention to the impolicy of raising money by loans repayable in terminable annuities, urging that loans by means of consols were by far the cheapest, both as regarded the advantage which the borrower obtained in the immediate transaction, and also as regarded the amount of interest paid.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that Mr. Hubbard had overrated the comparative cheapness of raising money by means of consols, but he declined to anticipate the discussion of Monday next on the subject.

THE STATE OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Mr. HORSMAN called attention to the state of public business, and especially in regard to Indian legislation. He condemned the course pursued by Sir C. Wood with respect to Indian legislation; first, because the bills now before the House were brought in at such a late period that it was impossible they

could be properly considered; and next, because in cases where he had differed from his Council, he had not caused their opinions to be recorded on the one hand, and his reasons for differing to be recorded on the other, for the guidance of Parliament.

Sir C. WOOD entered into a defence of his mode of conducting the affairs of India, and, replying to the charges made by Mr. Horsman, contended that he was not under obligation, by the India Act, to consult the Council in all cases. The question of the organisation of the Indian army was for the Government and the House, and not the Council.

Lord PALMERSTON vindicated the conduct of the Government in reference to the European Forces Bill, and called upon the House to enter immediately upon the consideration of its details.

Mr. DISRAELI contended that the present block of business had arisen from the fault of the Government.

Mr. H. D. SEYMOUR rose to continue the debate, but the Speaker interposed, and ruled that the discussion was irregular. On this appeal the desultory debate was allowed to terminate at eleven o'clock.

EUROPEAN FORCES (INDIA) BILL.

The adjourned debate on Sir James Elphinstone's instruction to the committee on this bill was resumed by Mr. ROEBUCK, who condemned the bill.

Lord J. RUSSELL said this question was one not only of very great importance, but of the greatest difficulty, and the Cabinet had taken a long time to consider it. When a great empire was to be governed by opinion supported by force, in that military force there should be unity of command, efficiency of discipline, and it should be of a homogeneous character. Now, all military authorities said that every local force was deficient in discipline, and never could obtain the discipline of the Queen's forces. There would therefore be a gain in point of discipline by one army, and there would be unity of command. A difficulty would arise from the existence of a local army, but it had been reduced by accident, and it would be necessary to recreate it. Upon the whole he had come to the conclusion (contrary to his first impression) that the Queen's army ought to be the only European force in India. The instruction proposed to the committee would introduce arrangements incompatible with the maintenance of a Queen's army in India. If the House preferred a local force, let it, he said, reject the proposal of the Government, and declare to the army and civil authorities in India what it meant.

After a few words from Mr. MILNES, in opposition to the bill, and from Colonel DICKSON in its favour, Sir J. Elphinstone's motion was negatived.

Mr. M. MILNES then moved an instruction to the committee that all appointments to military commands in India (the commands-in-chief alone excepted) and all staff appointments, whether military, naval, or medical, be vested in the Governor-General in Council.

On the motion of Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR, the debate was adjourned to Monday.

ENDOWED CHARITIES.

Mr. LOWE moved the second reading of this Bill, the object of which, he said, was to do away with the expenses incurred by charities for the administrative relief received from the Court of Chancery and other tribunals. The three main provisions of the bill were—first, to raise the jurisdiction exercised by the County Courts from 30*l.* to 50*l.*; secondly, to give the Charity Commissioners power to give the same relief as County Courts up to 50*l.*; and, thirdly, to enable the same parties to administer equitable relief above 50*l.*, but only on application by at least a majority of the trustees.

Mr. ROBT called attention to the position in which the funds in the hands of the official trustees now stood. Those funds amounted to between half a million and a million, and he thought the time had come when such responsibility as might be implied in the receipt of some remuneration should be attached to their charge.

Sir C. DOUGLAS hoped that time would be given for the alterations to be made known to the country.

Mr. KNIGHT said that the bill contained a principle to which the House had on various occasions refused to give its assent. It gave the Board of Charity Commissioners absolute power to turn out all or any of the trustees of the small charities in the kingdom without any public inquiry. The Charity Commissioners were struggling to obtain a great and irresponsible power, and he moved that the bill be read a third time that day three months.

Major STUART seconded the amendment.

The usual arrangements were made for a division, but the amendment was not pressed, and the bill was then read a second time.

SYRIA.

On Monday, in answer to Mr. B. Osborne, Lord J. RUSSELL said that a proposition was made some time ago that a commission should be sent to Syria, some of the members of which should be other than Turks; and Lord Dufferin had been instructed to proceed to Syria to form part of that commission on the part of this country. There would be shortly five sail of the line under Admiral Martin at Beyrout.

In answer to Sir J. Fergusson, Lord J. RUSSELL said that the idea of sending European troops to Syria was not abandoned. A conference would be held that day, which would decide the exact course to be taken.

In answer to Sir C. Napier and Sir De Lacy Evans, Lord J. RUSSELL said that Lord Dufferin had been to Syria, and was acquainted with the people and the country. There was no intention of sending British troops to Syria.

SEBASTOPOL.

In answer to Mr. H. Seymour, Lord J. RUSSELL said there were measures in progress for appointing a

person with a fixed salary to watch the graves of the British at Sebastopol, and he believed there would be no objection to that course by the Russian Government, which had expressed itself in a very satisfactory manner on the subject.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

The adjourned debate on going into committee on the European Forces (India) Bill was about to be resumed, when Mr. HORSMAN, having more than once been called to order by the Speaker for attempting to put a question to Lord Palmerston after the order of the day had been put, moved as an amendment the adjournment of the House, for the purpose of calling attention to the state of the business of the House, protesting against the postponement of the discussion of the question of the fortifications, and asked that some day should be positively fixed for that purpose. The SPEAKER interposed, and pointed out the irregularity of the right hon. gentleman's proceedings. Lord PALMERSTON said that he was most anxious to bring on the question of fortifications, but the important subject of the Indian army was first in order, and he asked Mr. Horsman to assist him in getting rid of the system of obstruction which had been used to delay the latter subject.

Mr. H. SEYMOUR then resumed the debate on the European Forces (India) Bill, the point being Mr. Milnes's instruction to the committee, that all military commands and appointments be reserved to the Governor-General, which he supported. Colonel SYKES also supported the motion. Sir C. WOOD urged that there was not a word in the proposed bill which altered any authority or any rights vested in the Governor-General and the authorities in India with regard to military appointments, and the instruction was wholly unnecessary. Eventually the motion was negatived.

Sir J. FERGUSSON then moved that in the opinion of the House it is inexpedient to proceed further with legislation respecting the European troops in India until the whole plan of the Government for the regulation of the military force of that country shall have been submitted to the consideration of Parliament. The hon. gentleman in a lengthy speech reviewed the whole question of the local Indian army in all its bearings, arguing strongly against the proposed amalgamation. Mr. T. BARING seconded the motion. A division was immediately taken, and the motion was rejected by 88 to 50.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE moved the adjournment of the House, for the purpose of once more protesting against the measure. Sir E. COLEBROOKE hoped that the opposition to the bill would be earnestly continued at its next stage. Sir H. WILLOUGHBY also took the opportunity of delivering a lengthy speech in favour of the maintenance of a local force in India. Lord PALMERSTON said he spoke to the question before the House, that of the adjournment of the House, and characterised the obstructive course taken by the opponents of the measure as unconstitutional, the proceeding being that of a minority resorting to every device to defeat by delay that which they could not carry by argument. He would not be coerced by this factious course, and would go on as long as health and strength permitted in his efforts to carry the measure. The motion for adjournment was withdrawn.

The debate was carried on by Mr. Malins, Colonel Sykes, Mr. Vansittart, Colonel Dunne, and Sir C. WOOD. After a speech from Colonel P. HERBERT in favour of the bill, the House went into committee, when

Mr. HENLEY moved at end of clause 1 to insert the following proviso:—

Provided that the provision made for the sons of persons who have served in India, and the advantages as to pay, pensions, allowances, privileges, promotion, and otherwise, secured to the military forces of the East India Company by the act of the 21st and 22nd years of the Queen, c. 108, secs. 35, 36, and 38, respectively, shall continue and be maintained in any plan for the re-organisation of the Indian army, anything in this act contained notwithstanding.

Sir C. WOOD pointed out that it was never intended to interfere with the pensions secured to the military forces in India; but he was willing to accept the addition because it would prove his intention of keeping faith with the officers of the Indian army. The clause was so amended and agreed to.

It having been proposed to take the report this day, and the third reading on Thursday, Mr. HORSMAN objected, and took occasion to complain of the conduct of the Speaker, in—as he said, twice suppressing discussions by his haste in putting the question. Sir G. GREY complained of the hon. member impugning the conduct of the Speaker in his absence. Mr. HORSMAN persisted in his accusation against the Speaker. Mr. B. OSBORNE urged that there should be a definite time fixed for the discussion on the fortifications. The House then resumed.

The Senior Member of Council (India) Bill, the Superannuation Act Amendment Bill, and the Admiralty Jurisdiction (Ireland) Bill were read a third time and passed.

The East India Stock Transfer, &c., Bill passed through committee.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

On the consideration of the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, Mr. GRIFFITH moved a clause the effect of which was to deprive the clerical members of the Ecclesiastical Commission from voting on any scheme proposed. On a division the clause was rejected by 202 to 28.

Mr. AYRTON moved a clause the effect of which was that the surplus revenues of Church property situate in the metropolis or any other city or town, in the hands of the Commission, should be applied

in the first place to the spiritual wants of those localities.

The Bishop of London, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of Winchester, had landed property in the metropolis. The first principle laid down by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners was to take this property and apply it to the increase of small livings all over the country. This, he contended, was unjust in principle. The first claim upon the property was with the population of the metropolis itself. (Hear, hear.) The clause, however, applied not exclusively to the metropolis, but to every district in the country which possessed ecclesiastical property. The Home Secretary might say such a clause was unnecessary, because there was one already in the bill. But that clause applied only to the wants of the parish, or to the extra-parochial places where the property was situated. It was not applicable to a case like the present, where all the property was in one parish, and all the destitution in another, in close propinquity to it.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said the question of local claims had been fully considered both in committee of that House and by a committee of the House of Lords. By the present act the consideration of local claims was limited to the case at tithes, but in the bill under consideration it was extended to land. A very considerable advance was made in the recognition of local claims by the bill as it at present stood. The proposed clause was negatived by 116 to 24.

Lord J. MANNERS proposed that clauses 5, 14, 15, and 16 be omitted. These clauses were not necessary to the great object of the bill, and they would add greatly to the influence of the Ecclesiastical Commission, which was a most unpopular body. He objected to adding so much to the power and influence of a body that was so unpopular, and he moved the omission of clause 5. Sir G. LEWIS supported the clause, the question raised by which had been already decided in committee. The amendment was then negatived, and the various clauses were agreed to.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND).

On the order for the third reading of the Poor Relief, &c. (Ireland) Bill, Mr. OSBORNE complained of certain strictures having been published in the newspapers by Mr. Senior upon a statement made by him in the House on a preceding night, without any previous communication with him. Mr. NEWDEGATE, for reasons which he explained at some length, moved that the bill be recommitted.

Mr. CARDWELL said he could not justify the terms of Mr. Senior's letter. He opposed the recommitment of the bill. The amendment was negatived by 100 to 8, and the bill was read a third and passed.

FORTIFICATIONS AND WORKS.

Viscount PALMERSTON: As I understand that it is more agreeable to the House to take this subject the first thing on Thursday, I propose to fix it the first thing on Thursday. (Hear, hear.)

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at ten minutes past two o'clock.

THE IRISH PAPAL BRIGADE.

(From the Times.)

Of the Pope's Own. One hundred and sixteen of these unfortunates turned up last week at the office of the *Nation*, bent upon having an interview with Mr. Sullivan, who had led them to believe that if they would join the Pope's army they would receive 2s. a day and the "hoighth of treatment." Mr. Sullivan, however, most judiciously, would have nothing to say to them. The Dublin priests shut their doors in the faces of the wretched starvelings who had gone to fight for their spiritual chief, but had returned in rags, without glory, and without having struck one blow for the true faith. The substance of the statements made by these wretched creatures may be given as follows:—They were recruited in Dublin by Mr. Sullivan, and each got 12s. 6d. as his passage money to Liverpool. At Liverpool they were taken in hand by a certain Father O'Reilly, who forwarded them on to Hull. It was on an unlucky day for themselves that they quitted the shores of England, for from the moment they were passed on board the Antwerp steamer as deck passengers their real sufferings began. From Antwerp they were draughted on to Rome in due course, but they were much dissatisfied with their treatment during the transit. They were put to sleep on the floors of stables and watchhouses. Their food was black bread and beer, diversified with macaroni soup, and occasionally a slice of "stinking German sausage" for a relish. Even these delicacies were administered only twice during the twenty-four hours, and in such small quantities, and of such bad quality "that they served rather as emetics than as satisfiers of the appetite." The recruits admit, or rather loudly declare, that English workhouse paupers are treated as gentlemen in comparison with the treatment they received at the hands of the Roman Pontiff's recruiting agents. All this was hard enough of endurance, but it was not until they were fairly within the Papal dominions that they discovered there was a deeper depth of misery even than this.

On their march from Macerata to Rome the weather was so hot that they could scarcely stand up against it. They say they were called upon to march an average of forty miles a day on one meal of brown bread and bad soup. This was bad enough, but, as though it had been seriously intended to mock the men in their misery, there was a certain Dr. O'Loughlin, from Waterford, who accompanied the forlorn brigade; but the rev. gentleman had taken care to provide himself with what the poor Irishmen called "a car," with a pair of horses. When they were

sinking with hunger and fatigue he would drive up to them, and tell them to be of good cheer, for "the Holy Father was waiting for them, and he would receive them and treat them like sons." There was no help for it, so on they trudged, with such consolation as the hope of paternal indulgences in the Holy City could suggest. It was, however, somewhat aggravating to see the Rev. Dr. O'Loughlin pulling up his "car" at every inn and posthouse, and having something nice, of which he never offered them a mouthful. "Oh, but we have a blessing," says one of the Brigade, "in store for that man!" When they reached Rome at last they found that His Holiness had peculiar notions of the manner in which sons are treated by their parents. They were marched four miles to a barrack, and thrust into a yard, where their dinner and supper—the two meals were thrown together—consisted of half a pint of sour wine and twelve ounces of black bread. They remained three weeks at Rome in a state of utter wretchedness. Strong men sank under the treatment, but there was no redress. The beggars begged of them, as though they had anything to bestow, and the priests laughed at them. How could they have been such fools as to come there at all? "The priests," say the recruits, "appear to be both hated and despised by the soldiers and people of Rome, and we soon found, to our cost, what a set of hollow wretches they were." Something of the same sort, though in more courteous terms, we ventured to hint before their departure, but, of course, ours were merely the suggestions of heretical envy, hatred, and malice. Had the Irish known how infinitely superior was the position of the poorest wretch in Ireland to that of thousands upon thousands of the miserable creatures who live under the dominion of the priests, they certainly would not have sought to better their condition by throwing in their lot with the defenders of Pius IX. To do them but simple justice, we do not believe that, if they had known the real state of the case, they would, even for the consideration of 2s. *per diem* and the "hoighth of treatment," have given their aid in perpetuation of such dire suffering and oppression. Where were the Irish recruits to turn in the midst of their misery? They went, as we always supposed they would go, to the English Consul, although they were told that if they applied to him they would be shot. Shooting or no shooting, however, they could not hold out any longer, and so crept to the Consul's house at night and stated their case. From this gentleman they found help, although they admit themselves that they had forfeited all claim to it. Some of them feigned illness; some of them cut their legs; some of them maimed themselves, in order that they may get into hospital, and be sent home. They were willing to suffer anything "rather than remain in that horrible service." Such is the story which the Pope's recruits tell of the treatment they met with from his agents.

Another of these poor dupes tells us that the drill was more severe even than the Austrian, and that disobedience involved the most serious punishments. Some of the Irish had been shot by General Lamoricière's orders, and others flogged. Every day they received as pay four bajocchi, with which they were able to purchase a little macaroni and a sprinkling of salt—"no very pleasant food to an independent Irishman." The wretched creature who tells this tale is described as lean, feeble, ague-stricken, and squalid. He went away in a fine uniform—he was landed on Monday on the Quay at Dublin in the remains of a flannel shirt and knee-breeches. When he left Ireland, a short while back, he was in robust health—when he came back he was what we have described.

THE MASSACRES IN SYRIA.

Various papers, occupying fifty folio pages, relating to the disturbances in Syria have been issued.

Consul-General Moore, at Beyrout, commenced sending despatches to Sir H. Bulwer on the subject of the agitation in Mount Lebanon, on the 12th of May. The actual contest began, as far as he has been able to learn, in the afternoon of the 29th of May, by a body of Christians in the Mosen attacking the mixed Druse and Christian villages of Solima, Kornail, and Blehnai, and driving therefrom the Druse inhabitants. On June 27, Sir H. Bulwer writes to Lord J. Russell:—

(Extract.) Therapia, June 27. The Ottoman Government, which has despatched two battalions of troops and a frigate to the coast of Syria, now sends four battalions more, and does not disguise any of the horrors which have been committed by the Druse tribe—horrors which it states, however, have been in many instances perpetrated on Mussulmans as well as Christians. Such, indeed, seems likewise to be the belief of Mr. Brant, who excites some alarm for the condition of Damascus. I must add with deep regret that the Ottoman Government is the more to blame for what has occurred in Syria, since, assuredly, a week has not passed during the last year that I have not been constantly bringing the state of that province under the attention of Fuad Pacha and the three Grand Viziers who have succeeded each other. On the other hand, I cannot avoid expressing an opinion that the conduct pursued by the Maronite Christians, and the manner in which they have been urged on by their spiritual authorities against the Druses, and the attitude generally adopted by this Christian tribe, has, in no small degree, contributed to light up the smouldering embers of that religious strife which has so often desolated the province now again its victim.

Consul Brant, at Damascus, observes of the Pacha, in a despatch from that city, dated the 18th ultimo:—

His Excellency at one moment assures the population of the city that he will answer for their safety, and that

there is no danger; soon after he holds a different language, and seems to countenance the apprehension that the populace may turn against the Christians, or that the Druses may be bold enough to attack the city. His conduct does not seem at all consistent or founded on any definite plan of action, and this vacillation discourages the Mussulmans, the military, and the Christians equally, and gives countenance to the belief of some that his Excellency desires the destruction of the Christians, and cares not for the safety of the town, determining if it should be occupied by the Druses to shut himself up in the castle, and ruin the city with the cannon. Whether this idea has any other foundation than the fears of the people I cannot say; but certain it is that a general distrust of his Excellency prevails.

The despatches respecting the massacres at Deir-el-Kamar and Hasbeyah agree in every respect with the accounts which have been forwarded from Beyrout.

"It is fearful," writes Consul-General Moore, "to contemplate the sufferings and misery that must be endured by the Christian fugitives—the aged, the infirm, women and children, wandering here and there on the cold and barren mountain ranges, without shelter and without food, possessing nothing in the world but the clothes on their backs, and hunted like wild beasts by their enemies. Of such I am told there must be about 20,000."

Captain Paynter, of the Exmouth, reports that with the means placed at his disposal by Vice-Admiral Martin upwards of 2,200 Christian women and children have been saved from the horrors of famine, murder, and violation. At Deir-el-Kamar, every male inhabitant, from the helpless old man to the infant at the breast, was massacred, and the women, who did not fly, were violated.

"The conduct of Osman Bey," writes Capt. Paynter, "really appears in this age without a parallel. He first of all induced the Christians to surrender their arms; he then crowded the poor creatures in the courts of the Serai, and for eight days kept them with barely sufficient food to keep life together; and then, when unable to resist from physical debility, he opened the gates, and allowed the Druses to rush in and massacre them to the number of 800 men, women, and children. The few that escaped owed their preservation to crawling under the bodies of the dead, and escaping under the cover of darkness."

The Christians who escaped from Hasbeyah, and were brought to Beyrout by the Mohawk, say, in a memorial to the Consul-General of Russia:—

The number killed exceeds 803. We who remained alive owed our salvation to having thrown ourselves under the heaps of dead, under cover of the approaching darkness. When night had set in we fled, and came here, and do not know what passed afterwards; only know that the women and children took refuge under the protection of Sitt Naisia, sister to Said Bey Djoublat, with about 200 men, who had forced themselves into her residence. Our homes are ashes, and the dead are in heaps. The women and children remain exposed to death from starvation, cold, and fear, if they escape the sword of the Druses.

The American mission stations are all abandoned in the Lebanon. The schools are broken up; the followers have either been killed or are now destitute, and several of the missionaries are now leaving for America, "as there is no field for their labours."

Among the papers is an interesting despatch from Mr. Harvey, owner of the yacht Claymore, describing the circumstances under which he consented to protect the Christians at Tyre.

"I do not believe," he says, in conclusion, "the Druses would attack any place defended by an English force, however small. They have a great esteem and regard for us, and would hesitate in commencing what would appear, according to their ideas, a blood-feud with Great Britain. Fearing lest the part which I have taken may lead to a hostile feeling against the English, and so affect future travellers in the Lebanon, I shall write to my friend Said Bek Joublat, at Mektarah, the Prince of the Druses, to say that I should have taken no other part than to have protected the women and children, in which I am sure he would have assisted me; and that I should have extended the same protection equally had the party attacked been Druses. Before my departure I received an address of thanks, signed by the Greek and most of the Christian inhabitants. The Turkish governor had come on board the day before to express his obligation to me. I feel great pleasure in stating that, as far as I could judge, the English Consul acted throughout the affair with great vigour and determination."

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

1860.—FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

The following is a list of candidates who have passed the First B.A. Examination, arranged in two divisions:—

FIRST DIVISION.—Robert Abbott, private tuition; Montague Spencer Blaker, private tuition; Holroyd Chaplin, private tuition; Theophilus Chubb, City of London School; Thomas Dale, Trinity College, Cambridge; Elim Henry D'Avigdor, University College; Hugh Dickie, Training College, Glasgow; Elvery Dothie, New College; Thomas Charles Edwards, Calvinistic College, Bath; Joseph Gibbins, private tuition; Horatio Nelson Grimley, University College; Joseph Hall, private tuition; Benjamin Kisch, University College; Carl Friedrich Wilhelm Koch, private study; William Joseph Leacock, King's College; Henry Lister, self-tuition; Wm. Thynne Lynn, King's College; Nathaniel Nathan, University College; William Nicolle, New College; Randal Charles John Nixon, Grovenor College, Bath; Henry Peto, University College; Thomas George Rooke, Regent's-park College; Alfred Roscoe, University College; Ernest Mason Satow, University College; John Saunders, self-tuition; Jacob Stiebel, University College; Henry Summerhayes, private tuition; John Watton Teevan, University College; John Wallace, St. Edmund's, Ware; Alexander Wilson, Spring-hill College.

SECOND DIVISION.—Joseph Allen, Regent's-park College; George William Anstiss, private tuition; Arthur

Bellamy, private tuition; Alexander Bennett, private tuition; John Henry Gibbs, Berne, Gothic Hall, Enfield; John Cardiff Breen, St. Gregory's, Downside; James Henry Broadbent, Wesleyan College, Richmond; John Baptist Cahill, St. Edmund's, Ware; John Child, private tuition; Matthew Philip Christie, private tuition; Thos. Churton, private tuition; John Clifford, University College; Horace Coomber, private tuition; Henry von der Heyde Cowell, Regent's-park College; Matthew Ourwen, private tuition; Francis Davidson, Queen's College, Birmingham; Walter Reginald Fox, private tuition; Richard Palmer Thomas Gammon, New College; William Gray Gilchrist, King's College; Edward Gough, Rotherham College; John Graham, private tuition; Thomas Challen Greenfield, Spring-hill College; Charles Edward Groves, Royal College of Chemistry; Edward Hall, private tuition; James Edmund Fotheringham Harting, St. Gregory's, Downside; Richard Robert Hathornthwaite, private tuition; George Healey, Homerton College; John Wall Hicks, St. Thomas's Hospital; Henry George Highfield, Wesleyan College, Richmond; Frederick William Janson, University College; Thomas Charles Jarvis, University College; Alexander Johnston, King's College, Aberdeen; Edward Jones, Queen's College, Liverpool; Owen Jones, University College; John Richard Langer, University College; Edwin Lawrence, private tuition; Walter Lea, private tuition; Henry Leedham, private tuition; Henry John Lister, University College; Frederick Francis Lovegrove, private tuition; Alexander Clunie Macpherson, King's College; Cecil Joseph Lionel Middleton, St. Patrick's, Carlisle; John Patrick Molony, Springfield College; Charles Oliver Munns, Regent's-park College; Edward Walter Neatham, University College; Alfred Penny, King's College; Stephen Ellis Rogers, private tuition; Edward James Sayer, private tuition; Henry Lakin Smith, University College; Aaron Stoppard, University College; Edwin Charles Such, University College; John Sutcliffe, private tuition; Francis Thomas Tayler, Greenwich Collegiate School; Matthew Mawe Wagstaffe, King's College; William Warwick Wagstaffe, King's College; James Albert Way, private tuition; John Williams, Regent's-park College; Edward Weedon Winterbotham, University College.

THAMES EMBANKMENT COMMITTEE.

The following is the report of the Thames Embankment Committee:—

Your committee beg leave to report to the House that they have carefully considered several well-devised plans for the embankment of the Thames, which have been brought before them, and that they have received much valuable evidence on the subject. In connexion with the matter referred to them your committee considered it necessary to inquire into the line proposed for the low-level sewer about to be made by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and they find that if that sewer were carried under the Strand and Fleet-street, an amount of injury would be caused to the trade and property of the district which it is scarcely possible to estimate; whilst during the progress of the works the traffic along those great thoroughfares would be seriously impeded. Your committee have found that the various engineers who have submitted their plans have recognised the importance of constructing the low-level sewer along the foreshore of the river and within the embankment. Your committee have ascertained by evidence that the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the Thames Conservancy Board, are of opinion that the embankment of the Thames would be a great improvement both to the metropolis and to the river, and your committee entirely concur in this opinion. Your committee, therefore, after careful consideration of the whole question, have agreed to the following resolutions:—

"That the embankment of the north side of the Thames from Westminster-bridge to, or nearly to, Southwark-bridge would afford a desirable mode of improving the banks and bed of the river, and facilitate the construction of the low-level sewer along the foreshore; while a roadway on the embankment would greatly relieve the crowded thoroughfares.

"That by the construction of docks inside the embankment wall, wharfingers and other persons engaged in business along the river would, in most cases, derive increased facilities for conducting their various trades and occupations.

"That the statements made to the committee with regard to the probable cost of the proposed embankment vary considerably, ranging from a minimum of 400,000*l.* to a maximum of 1,500,000*l.*, according to the nature and extent of the plan; but these estimates include the cost of the low-level sewer; and there is reason to expect that a large proportion of the total first cost would be repaid by works of a productive character.

"That as in 1861 the 8*d.* and 1*d.* duties upon coal, and the 4*d.* duty upon wine, which were imposed and continued by Parliament for the purpose of public improvements in the metropolis will cease, your committee recommend that they be renewed for a limited period, and that the whole or part of the cost of the Thames embankment be made a first charge upon them."

The legislature having already entrusted to the Metropolitan Board of Works the main drainage of the metropolis, and armed them with powers to deal with the foreshore of the river in connexion therewith, your committee recommend that the construction of the embankment be also confided to them.

For this purpose your committee suggest that the above-mentioned duties be placed at the disposal of that board for a limited period, and that the guarantee of the Imperial Treasury be likewise afforded them, according to the provisions contained in the 21*st* and 22*nd* Vic., c. 104, s. 6.

Your committee are of opinion that it would be most difficult to estimate before the works are completed the amount of damage that might be occasioned; they, therefore, recommend that power be given to ascertain, after the completion of the works, the amount of compensation that may be due.

That while your committee consider the embankment of the south side of the Thames forms a necessary part of any complete scheme for the improvement of the river and the metropolis, yet is of less urgent necessity than that of the northern side.

SHOCKING MURDER OF FOUR PERSONS AT WALWORTH.

William Godfrey Youngman, a person twenty-seven years of age, and of very respectable appearance, was yesterday morning placed at the bar of Lambeth Police Court, before Mr. Elliott, charged with the murder of his mother, his two brothers, and a young woman to whom he was about to be married.

The prisoner's father, with his mother and the two boys, aged respectively eleven and seven, resided at No. 16, Manor-place, Walworth, a wide street running up from the Walworth-road to the Manor House Tavern, adjacent to the Surrey Gardens. About midway up this street from the Walworth-road there is, on the left-hand side, a beer-shop, called "The Stag," which is divided into two houses, one of them—the private portion—being that in which the murdered persons resided. Youngman, the father, left the place yesterday morning at half-past five, to proceed to his daily labour, at which time, he says, everything was in a state of quietness. William Youngman, the prisoner, has been residing away from the other members of the family, but returned to them a week or ten days since, and mentioned to some other persons who lived in the house that he had been a footman, but not liking that occupation he intended going into the farming business. He is described as having been quiet and steady in his habits. Last night he brought home with him a young woman, named Mary Willis Streeter, of Wadhurst, Sussex, to whom there appears to be no doubt he was engaged to be married. She was kindly received by the family, and slept with the prisoner's mother in the back room of the second floor, the prisoner sleeping with the elder of the two other boys in the front room. Where the second boy slept was not made very clear by the evidence.

Shortly after six o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Bevan, the landlord of the house, heard what he described as a "lumbering" noise overhead, such as might have been caused by children running about. A slight scream followed, and he got out of bed and went upstairs to ascertain whether anything was the matter. While this witness was under examination before the magistrate the prisoner asked him whether he did not hear him call out "murder," to which he replied that he did not, and proceeded to say that when he went upstairs he saw the body of the younger woman and the younger boy lying on the landing. The woman had been stabbed under the heart, and the boy's throat was cut. Both were quite dead. A police officer named Varney was called in. When he went upstairs he saw the prisoner standing on the landing, having his night dress on, and his hands smeared with blood. The prisoner said—"Here is a sight,—what shall I do?" The prisoner, during the examination of the witness, asked him whether he was sure that he used those words. The officer said he was quite sure of it, and that the prisoner said in addition—"My mother has done all this,—I own that I struck her, but it was in self-defence." The prisoner, who appeared agitated at this time, stated to the officer that his mother had murdered the young woman and the boy, and would have murdered him if he had not struck her. On looking at his hands and arms, the officer found that the wristband of one of his shirt-sleeves had been torn off, and on being asked where it was he said he did not know. It was, however, afterwards found behind a box. The police officer found on the landing the young woman (Streeter), the second boy, and the mother, whose head was in one of the rooms and her legs on the landing—all dead. On going into the front room he found the elder boy on a bed with his throat cut. He was quite dead, but the body was warmer than the others. The bed was saturated with blood.

Another police officer, named Lack, produced before the magistrate a long Spanish knife, with which the murders had evidently been committed. The point was broken off, and a piece of the guard was also broken. The knife was found between the bodies of the two females who were lying on the landing. The prisoner before he was removed from the house was asked whether the body of the young woman was lying on the landing at the time his mother struck him, and he replied, after some hesitation, that he did not know.

Mr. Elliott, after hearing the evidence, asked the prisoner whether he had anything to say. The prisoner said that he had nothing to add to what he had already stated, namely, that what he had done was in self-defence. The magistrate then remanded him until next Tuesday, when he will be formally committed for trial.

Throughout the whole of the examination the prisoner maintained a perfect coolness of demeanour, there being nothing in the questions he put or the observations he made to indicate insanity. He was well dressed, and had more the appearance of a young professional man than of either a footman or an intending farmer.

It was stated in the neighbourhood that the prisoner and Miss Streeter were to have been married yesterday, and there was a rumour also that the young woman's father and mother were coming up from Wadhurst to be present at the ceremony. Large crowds of persons waited in Manor-place to witness their arrival.

On his way to the station-house, the prisoner said to the policeman who had him in charge, "I suppose you think I am insane, but I am not;" and he repeated this observation several times.

AID TO GARIBALDI.

The splendid steam-yacht, the London, purchased by Lord Ward (now Earl Dudley) and fitted out for the Crimea in the late war, has lately found a new owner. She has been purchased of the Steam Navigation Company for 1,000*l.*, by the agents of Garibaldi, and having undergone the necessary fitting is to be employed in the Mediterranean as a despatch boat. On Friday night she steamed out of Newhaven harbour in splendid style, with the Garibaldian ensign flying at the peak, her destination being Genoa. The London is now called the General Garibaldi.

Mr. W. H. Ashurst, who has been commissioned to collect and remit subscriptions has already received nearly 3,000*l.* in aid of this object. The liberality of our Scotch brethren is conspicuous. It appears that a sum of 1,600*l.* has already been remitted from Glasgow, and smaller sums received from Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Arbroath, and other towns, make the aggregate amount forwarded from Scotland over 2,000*l.* Meetings have been also held in all the principal towns in England, expressive of sympathy with Garibaldi, and in most instances that sympathy has assumed a practical form, as collections are now being uniformly organised in all parts of the country.

During the last few weeks the Sicilian Liberator's agents in Liverpool have been particularly busy. It is understood that another steamer has been purchased for the Sicilian navy. On Friday a number of smooth-bored guns were proved on the sands at Crosby, near Liverpool, and were afterwards forwarded per steamer to Palermo.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

Besides his quarterly report published about a month after the close of every quarter, the Registrar-General of England issues a more elaborate annual report, which takes much time to prepare; the report for 1858 has just appeared. Nearly a million and a half of names were inscribed on the national register in that year; it is a book into which we all get, for, even if we do not marry, we can neither enter life nor quit it without occupying our "line and a half" in this history, at all events. Referring first, not to England alone, but to Great Britain, we find that its estimated population in the middle of 1858 was 22,626,334, and the excess of births over deaths in the year 246,488. 759,676 children were born alive, 351,346 persons were married, and 513,188 died; so that, on an average, upon every day in the year 2,080 children were born, 962 persons married, and 1,405 died, leaving a gain of 675 as the result of the day. The birth rate for Great Britain was 33·57 to 1,000 living, the death rate 22·68, the marriage rate (persons married) 15·52. For easy recollection it may be noted that rather more than twice as many are born in a year as are married, and the deaths should not be so high as midway between those two numbers. To 1,000 people living in the two countries the births in the year were 34 in Great Britain, 27 in France—a very striking difference; the deaths 23 in Great Britain, 24 in France; the persons married 15·5 in Great Britain, 16·9 in France. In Scotland the marriages, if all registered, were not so numerous as in England; the births were almost exactly at the same rate; but the percentage of deaths in Scotland was only 2·047, in England 2·303. Turning now to England and Wales only, we learn that to every 1,000 girls 1,045 boys were born, and 102 males died to every 100 females, the average of 21 years being 103; but there are more females living in England than males, and out of equal numbers living 105 males died to every 100 females, the average being 107. The births are always most numerous in the first half of the year; in 1858 they were as 2,091 to 1,909 in the two half years. To every 100 women living of the age of 15·45 there were 14·3 births in the year. 43,305 children were born out of wedlock in 1858, or one in every 15 of all the children born alive; 106·2 boys were born illegitimate to every 100 illegitimate girls, while among children born in wedlock the boys were only 104·4 to 100 girls. The marriages in 1858 were below the average. Marriages are celebrated in England and Wales in 12,350 churches, and in 4,072 chapels not belonging to the Establishment, 505 of these being Roman Catholic. There were 128,082 marriages celebrated in churches, and 27,988 otherwise, 6,643 being of Roman Catholics, and 9,952 in the Registrar's office, and not at any place of religious worship. The marriages of minors increase. The proportion of minors in 10,000 persons marrying increased from 885 in 1843 to 1,212 in 1858. To every 130 marriages in 1858 by license there were 728 by banns, which may be taken as the proportion of marriages of the higher and middle classes to those of the lower. In 1841, 41 in 100 of the persons married had to sign the register with their mark; in 1858 only 32; the improvement is most striking among the women. In 1858, 73 in 100 men, and 62 in 100 women, wrote their names on this important occasion. The mortality of the year was high. The deaths in the chief towns were at the rate of 2·655; in the county districts, 2·006. The deaths in the army abroad were more than usual, in consequence of the Indian mutiny. The average strength of the army abroad was 111,730, and the deaths abroad were no less than 7,363—more than double the number in the previous year, when the strength was 77,676. The number of merchant seamen at sea in 1858 is calculated at 177,832, and 3,456 deaths at sea among this body were reported to the Registrar-General of Merchant Sea-

men, with an account of their effects. This would be 196 in 1,000—a high rate among men of their age and physical advantages. This return does not include seamen dying ashore in foreign parts; the account of their effects is sent to the Board of Trade by the consuls. The captains of vessels return the births of 112 English subjects in British vessels at sea, and 390 deaths. We close with a table, which must be read with the recollection that on our side the population of Scotland and Ireland, between nine and ten millions, are not included:—

	England and Wales.	France.
	1854.	1853.
Estimated population	13,618,760	33,155,682
Marriages	150,727	270,906
Births	634,405	923,491
Deaths	437,905	872,622

THE REV. C. G. FINNEY, AND MRS. FINNEY.

On Monday evening, July 30th, a valedictory tea-party was held in the Roby School-room, Piccadilly, Manchester, in prospect of the departure of the above distinguished evangelist and his devoted wife for America. The spacious room was well filled. After tea the chair was taken by the Rev. P. Thomson, M.A. The meeting was opened with singing and prayer, and was addressed by the chairman and the Rev. S. Clarkson, of Chapel-street Chapel, Salford, where, and also in Grosvenor-street Chapel, special services have been conducted during the last three months. It was stated by the chairman that Mr. F. had preached six sermons a week, or about eighty times in all, and had held meetings for inquirers and converts after nearly every service. He then expressed his personal esteem for Mr. and Mrs. Finney, and his conviction that great good had resulted from their visit. He said their distinguished friend was well known to be a bold and independent thinker in philosophy and theology, and perhaps he did not coincide with him on all points, but that in all things evangelically vital and essential they were one.

Mr. CLARKSON then at some length bore witness to the valuable influence of Mr. Finney's services at Chapel-street. He stated that he had himself received instruction and benefit from the discourses to which he had listened. He could also tell of many conversions. He had seen young and old, rich and poor, flagrant sinners, and outwardly moral hearers of the Gospel convinced and converted, and God had thus set his own seal and sanction on the labours of their friend. He felt a delicacy in referring to particular cases when he saw before him so many of the new converts, but he knew there were numbers in that room who would say Amen! to his testimony. Many mothers of families had declared the advantage they had reaped from Mrs. Finney's instructions and appeals. In response to the chairman Mr. FINNEY then rose and addressed the assembly. He referred to the urgent necessity of his returning to his family and flock. He then glanced at his labours and those of Mrs. F. in various parts of England and Scotland, and delivered some wise and affectionate counsels to the new converts, and to the members of Christian Churches who were present. He said that among other things he had found an impression extensively prevalent in Manchester and elsewhere that it was a thing impossible to attempt to move these large cities. He combated this idea as false and delusive, and said that all that was needed was believing prayer with united effort. He deplored the want of union too generally existing between Christians of different Evangelical denominations. He then urged the friends of Christ to unite in carrying on the work which, he said, had evidently begun, and especially recommended the laymen to hold a daily prayer-meeting.

J. BARLOW, Esq., and the Rev. R. BEST, of Bolton, then gave in succession an interesting account of the great and still growing results of Mr. and Mrs. F.'s visit to that town. Mr. Best stated that, if spared to the close of the year, he expected that he could reckon on having admitted to his church about one hundred new members, chiefly as the result of Mr. Finney's labours, and that other ministers could tell of similar accessions.

The Rev. J. MUNCASTER closed with prayer, and the meeting separated at a late hour.

It was announced that besides thirty guineas which the ladies had presented to Mrs. F., one hundred guineas had been subscribed as an expression of esteem for Mr. Finney, and grateful acknowledgment of his valuable services.

Mr. and Mrs. F. have arranged to sail home in the Persia, from Liverpool at the close of this week.

THE FORTIFICATION SCHEME.

The following notices have been given in Committee on Fortifications:—

By Mr. Lindsay, as an amendment to the proposed resolution—"That, as the main defence of Great Britain against aggression depends on an efficient navy, it is not expedient to enter into a large expenditure on permanent land fortifications."

By Mr. Bright, as an amendment to the proposed resolution—"That the estimates for the military and naval services laid before this House during the present session amount to the sum of 29,700,000*l.*, which sum this House has voted, or is prepared, substantially, to vote; that a further sum of 3,800,000*l.* has been voted towards military and naval expenditure in China; that, having regard to this large expenditure, this House resolves to post-

pone the consideration of the report of the Defences Commission till a future period."

Lord Palmerston's proposal stands for consideration to-morrow (Thursday) evening.

Postscript.

Wednesday, August 1, 1860.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

INTERVENTION IN SYRIA.

PARIS, July 31.

Lord John Russell has authorised Lord Cowley to sign the convention for regulating the intervention in Syria, on condition that the free acquiescence of the Porte shall have been previously obtained, and it is asserted that Lord Cowley has also been instructed to make the reserve that, should Fuad Pasha successfully carry out his present mission, and thus render the despatch of foreign troops unnecessary, the Powers who signed the treaty of Paris, in 1856, shall confine themselves to supporting the efforts of the Porte for the complete pacification of Syria, by maintaining in the Syrian waters such naval forces as will suffice for the efficacious protection of the Christians.

The Ambassadors, in conference held yesterday, agreed upon drawing up a convention containing six articles, and adopting the modifications desired by the Porte.

As soon as the said modifications shall have been approved by the Great Powers, the Conference will re-assemble in order to definitively sign the convention.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

NAPLES, July 30.

A military convention has been concluded between Garibaldi and General Clary, upon the following terms:—"The Neapolitans are to remain in possession of the forts of Syracuse, Agostino, and Messina, and to have liberty of access to all parts of these towns. The citadel of Messina will not fire upon the town. The Garibaldian colours to take equal rank with the Neapolitan flag. The navigation of the Strait of Messina is to be free."

PARIS, July 31.

The *Patrie* of this evening says:—"In consequence of the convention concluded between General Clary and Garibaldi, there will be a cessation of hostilities in the island. The belligerents will each preserve the positions they now occupy."

The same journal also says:—"It is asserted that all the Powers agree upon the convention relative to Syria, and that only a few matters of detail, which cannot essentially influence the question, remain to be settled."

NAPLES (via Genoa), July 30.

The city is tranquil, but agitation prevails in the provinces. It is rumoured that the Royal troops are about to evacuate the citadel of Messina.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

NEW ZEALAND.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord LYTTELTON, on the motion for the third reading of the New Zealand Bill, strongly objected to the system of withdrawing colonial questions from the influence of colonial authority, and expressed a hope that the Home Government would before long give the colonists more power of discussing such questions as the bill involved. He moved that the bill be read a third time that day three months. Lord LYVEDEN supported the motion. Lord GRANVILLE did not see the propriety of postponing the bill for another session. He briefly explained under what circumstances the Government had introduced this measure in the Imperial Parliament. Lord DERRY would not like to take the responsibility of rejecting this measure on himself. He preferred leaving the responsibility of passing it with the Government. The bill was then read a third time.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE postponed to Friday his motion respecting Syria.

A great number of bills were advanced a stage, and there were five members at prayers yesterday morning at twelve o'clock in the House of Commons, and it was twenty minutes past twelve before a House could be made.

PAPER-DUTIES.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said:—

I have to state, in regard to the motion of which I have given notice for Monday next on the subject of the Paper-duties, that it is the intention of the Government to divide that motion into two parts. With respect to the importation of paper from France, that is under the obligation of treaty, and I propose, therefore, to move a separate resolution with regard to France. After that I shall move a resolution affirming precisely the same duties on the importation of paper from other places, following the same course that we have taken with regard to cork.

SAVINGS-BANKS.

On the order for going into committee upon the Savings-banks and Friendly Societies' Investments Bill, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was not his intention to proceed with the main substance of the bill, but simply that portion which enlarged the power of the Commissioners to make purchases and hold investments for savings-banks and friendly societies without being limited, as at present, to certain stocks—part of the national debt, there being other stocks and securities under the guarantee of

Parliament. He proposed to amend the 4th clause so as to empower the Commissioners to hold all stocks and securities under Parliamentary guarantee, constituting the national debt under whatever name.

The House then went into committee on the bill, when the 4th clause (amended) and the 17th clause were agreed to.

The House then in committee resumed the consideration of the clauses of the Refreshment-houses and Wine Licences (Ireland) Bill, which occupied the remainder of the sitting.

THE IMPERIAL LETTER.

At the evening sitting, in answer to Mr. B. Ochrane,

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the French ambassador had communicated to him a private letter of the Emperor, containing expressions of the most friendly character towards this country, but as it was a private letter he did not feel justified in laying it on the table.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Lord PALMERSTON moved a resolution that the notices of motions be postponed until after the order of the day for the consideration of the European Forces (India) Bill, as amended in the Committee, and, after a short conversation, the motion was agreed to, the report of the Committee was adopted, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. BUXTON withdrew his motion on the subject of the slave trade, which, he had been informed, would be more likely to impede than to assist the renewed exertions which the Foreign Minister was now making to enforce the execution of the treaties with Spain. He trusted that the noble lord would express to the Spanish Government the strong feeling entertained by the people of this country that it was unworthy of a great nation like Spain to continue so disgraceful a traffic as that in human beings.

VOLUNTEERS FOR IRELAND.

Colonel FRENCH moved for leave to bring in a bill to extend to Ireland all powers to make rules and regulations for the enrolment and organisation of Volunteer Corps which are now by law applicable to Great Britain, urging the impolicy as well as injustice of debarring the Executive Government of Ireland—a part of the United Kingdom most exposed to invasion—from placing it in the same position in relation to the raising of Volunteer Corps as England and Scotland.

Mr. CARDWELL, without distrusting the loyalty of the people of Ireland, or their readiness to rally round the Throne, and to resist any attempt at invasion, observed that considerations of great importance, in connexion with the internal state of some parts of Ireland,—to which he delicately alluded—led the Government to the conclusion that it was not judicious or expedient to agree to the motion.

Mr. MAGUIRE denounced the policy of the Government in not trusting the people of Ireland. Their policy was in effect that they did not care about Ireland; and she was left defenceless. After the declarations of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Cardwell he believed that if the French were to land in Ireland the people would not meet them as foes.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the two Irish members who had spoken had not held out much encouragement to the Government to alter the policy they had adopted. He denied that Ireland was in a defenceless state, for there were 30,000 regular troops, and 30,000 militia stationed in that country.

After some further discussion, the motion was negatived upon a division by 86 to 30.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. W. EWART moved a series of resolutions for the better regulation of the business of the House.

1. That the discussion on the principle of a bill be confined to the time of its introduction and second or third reading.
2. That when, on a motion that the Speaker leave the chair for going into a Committee of Supply, any discussion or debate arise, it be not continued beyond eight of the clock.
3. That public bills which have been proceeded with in a previous session may be resumed at the stage which they left off at in the next session.
4. That bills introduced by the Government be, as far as is practicable, brought on and proceeded with early in the session.
5. That the best means of improving and expediting the business of the House be considered by the Government in the interval between the sessions, with a view to submitting the subject to the deliberation of a select committee in the ensuing session of Parliament.

Sir G. C. LEWIS thought that it would be advisable if a committee sat from time to time to consider the mode of conducting the business of the House, and that such a committee might be usefully appointed next session.

After some discussion the motion was withdrawn. The House was counted out at twenty-five minutes to nine.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Hammill, one of the magistrates at the Marylebone Police-court. Only a few months have elapsed since he succeeded Mr. Long, on that gentleman's retirement.

AN ALARMING ACCIDENT took place on the London and Blackwall Railway yesterday morning. An engine got off the line, and with it was capsized the whole of the train. Fortunately, however, none of the passengers sustained the slightest injury.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

We had a very limited supply of home-grown wheat on offer in to-day's market. For both red and white qualities the demand was far from active; nevertheless, Monday's prices were supported. The imports of foreign wheat continue on a liberal scale; nevertheless, holders were very firm, at full quotations. Floating cargoes of grain maintained their previous value. The barley trade was firm, and late currencies were well supported. Malt, however, moved off slowly, at late rates. Most descriptions of oats were taken to a fair extent, at last week's decline in value.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"C. S." Haverfordwest.—We cannot answer his question. No religious Census for Ireland has been taken for twenty years, but it has been roughly estimated that the Protestants are now about one-third of the population.

"H. Lovell."—The report he is kind enough to send is too imperfect for publication.

"Commercial Traveller."—Next week.

"F. N."—We are glad to find he so heartily concurs in our view.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1860.

SUMMARY.

THE letter of the Emperor Napoleon, the drift of which was indicated in the *Morning Post* of Monday, is published this morning. There is about it a manly, straightforward tone, that ought to carry conviction to English hearts. The Emperor declares that since the peace of Villafranca he has had but one thought, one object—"to inaugurate a new era of peace, and to live on the best terms with all his neighbours, and especially with England." He denies in toto that either the French army or fleet have in them anything of a threatening nature. His steam-ships do not equal the sailing vessels deemed necessary in the time of Louis Philippe; his army is 400,000 strong, "of smaller effective strength than during the preceding reign." As to international policy his first desire is to come to an understanding with England, both in respect to Southern Italy and Syria. He has no engagements in respect to the former, and an expedition to Syria he would much prefer, if possible, to avoid, because of the expense and that it may involve the Eastern question; but he cannot resist public feeling in France. The letter eschews high-flown sentiment, and is an appeal to English common sense. When the Emperor says that his highest aim is the peaceful development of the resources of France, why not believe him, when we know that he has sacrificed a considerable portion of revenue for that object? He claims that our intercourse should be conducted as between honest men, and "not like thieves who desire to cheat each other." Is this claim unreasonable? Has he in relation to England acted otherwise than in a loyal spirit? On the whole, the spirit of this letter indicates that good sense and calmness of judgment which ludicrously contrast with those insane and piratical notions attributed to him, and upon which our war organs are ever trading and will continue to trade.

There is reason to hope that the fearful massacres in Syria have at length ceased. The work of vengeance has been, perhaps, as much stopped by the fear of impending foreign intervention as by the exhaustion of the savage victors. The dreadful details that have now been received of the butchery at Damascus confirm our worst suspicions of Turkish treachery. Achmet Pacha, with a large body of troops, remained perfectly passive while that city was in the hands of the lowest dregs of the population, and while Abdel-Kader was, though a Mohammedan, heroically stemming the fury of a fanatical mob. It is doubtful whether the Sultan's Government will be equal to the task of inflicting punishment and exacting reparation for these barbarities. A part of the troops sent from Constantinople for that purpose were kept four days at Beyrout instead of being

sent on to Damascus. This is ominous as to the result of Fuad Pacha's mission.

Meanwhile, the provisions of a convention for regulating the intervention of the Great Powers in Syria, have been substantially adopted by the ambassadors, including that of Turkey; but it is not to be carried into effect until the result of Fuad Pacha's mission is known. The French troops are ready to embark at the Mediterranean ports, and the allied fleets are already on their way to the Syrian waters. There is no fear that the Turkish authorities will be able to evade the duty that now devolves upon them; and we have, in the person of Lord Dufferin, the newly-appointed British Commissioner, a pledge that measures will be taken that such horrible atrocities shall in future be impossible in Syria. Elsewhere, we have given insertion to an appeal for pecuniary aid on behalf of the thousands of wretched and unoffending creatures in Syria whom these massacres have left friendless and destitute, which all who have read the details of this dire tragedy will, we are sure, promptly respond to.

When the letter of the King of Sardinia reached Garibaldi, that hero was engaged in a sanguinary engagement with Neapolitan troops at Melazzo—not a very favourable time for listening to pacific overtures. The Sicilian Dictator has since signed a military convention by which "the Neapolitans are to remain in possession of the forts of Syracuse, Agostino, and Messina, and to have liberty of access to all parts of these towns." Whether we are to interpret this moderate arrangement as preliminary to the peaceful retirement of the Neapolitans, or as a means of sparing the effusion of blood, and winning over the Italian soldiers to the national cause, a few days will show.

The House of Lords is now beginning to be very busy. At every sitting the measures passed in the Lower House are being pushed on by the score, mostly *sub silentio*. Such discussions as have taken place have arisen on incidental topics, such as the horrible condition of the convict hulks at Bermuda, and the proposition of Lord Ellenborough and other peers, that the maintenance of adjutants to Volunteer corps should be defrayed by a rate laid in quarter-sessions!

The report of the Thames Embankment Committee encourages the hope that one of the greatest of metropolitan improvements will at length be accomplished, now that the alternative is to shut up for several months the crowded thoroughfares of Fleet-street and the Strand. The embankment of the northern shore of the river, the construction of a low-level sewer, of a new roadway, and of docks, is to be completed at a cost, which, if estimates are to be relied on, will fall very lightly on metropolitan householders.

Last week we reported the final decision of the House of Lords, confirming the dictum of the Lord Justices, that Dissenting trustees should be excluded from the Ilminster Grammar School. This week we have a contrary decision in the Wotton-under-Edge case. The Master of the Rolls refused to declare ineligible the mayor of that town, who is a Dissenter, and became *ex officio* trustee of the school, as he saw no reason for altering the scheme already settled. It was the rule of the Court not to vary a scheme once settled, unless it turned out that it did not work well. The Court of Chancery is now, of all the law courts, the most guided by the spirit of equity.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE Ecclesiastical Commission Bill occupied nearly the whole of the morning sittings of Wednesday and Thursday in Committee, and the measure now bids fair to become law. Ministers, whatever else they part with, strive hard to preserve from destruction such Bills as, by prolonging or enlarging the powers of certain administrative Commissions, give a firmer hold to the Government upon funds originally managed without their interference. The general principle of the Bill under notice we explained, and approved of, when Sir G. C. Lewis introduced it to the House of Commons. It transfers, in effect, the management of the landed estates of the Church from the dignified beneficiaries who were wont, within certain limits, to deal with them as their own, to an Ecclesiastical Commission created by Parliamentary law, and empowered to make them more pecuniarily productive, and, after meeting the first charge upon them, whether for Bishops, Deans, or Chapters, to apply the surplus in strengthening the weak places of the Church. So far, good. The objectionable feature of the arrangement is the constitution of the Commission itself, which having been overlaid with Bishops, has tilted over a large proportion of the proceeds in a purely Episcopal direction. "Every gentleman take care of himself, as the donkey said when he danced among the chickens," illustrates the

peculiar care which the Commission has hitherto bestowed upon the poorer clergy. Still, we must not confound a miserably selfish administration of a trust with the fundamental principle on which that trust is founded—namely, the right and duty of the State to deal with what is called the property of the Church. We are not sorry to see this Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, therefore, push its way through Committee. But it has not done so without losing something of its importance. The compulsory clauses of it, which, according to our judgment, constituted its chief value, have been tossed overboard to give the craft an opportunity of reaching port this Session. The discussions in Committee, however, have thrown considerable light upon the misdeeds of the Commissioners—so much so as to wring from Mr. Henley a warning that any repetition of them might lead the House to lay down hard rules for the guidance of the Commissioners in future.

At the evening sitting, on Thursday, after notice of motion given by Mr. Bright, "to postpone the consideration of the Report of the Defences Commission until a future period"—a significant question put by the same hon. member to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether, looking at recent events, he meant to propose the Spirit Duties as an annual or as a permanent tax, which, we regret to say, was not satisfactorily answered—an announcement by Mr. Gladstone that he intended to proceed with his motion respecting the Customs Duties on Paper next Monday week—a declaration by Lord John Russell that England has declined the proposition of France to use force to prevent Garibaldi from crossing over from Sicily to the Neapolitan dominions on the mainland—and an intimation by Lord Palmerston, in reply to a question by Mr. Hadfield, that he expected the House of Commons to pass, on trust, five Criminal Law Consolidation Bills, which had been sent down from the House of Lords—the noble lord who leads the House proposed that after Tuesday, 31st of July, orders of the day should have precedence of notices of motion on Tuesdays, and Government orders priority, through the remainder of the Session. The motion gave opportunity for a rasping discussion of some length on the mode in which Ministers are conducting the business of the House. The grand aim of the Opposition seemed to be to force on an earlier debate and division on the Customs Duties on Paper, under a vague sort of suspicion that a distant day has been named in the expectation that the advance of the season will considerably thin the Opposition benches, and hence Mr. Disraeli affected to suspend his assent to Lord Palmerston's motion upon the assent of Lord Palmerston to take the Paper-duties discussion at an earlier date than that already fixed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir W. Farquhar, Mr. Edwin James, Mr. Bentinck, Sir J. Pakington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Hugh Cairns, Mr. Bright, Sir L. Palk, Mr. Horsman, Sir G. Lewis, Lord John Russell, and others, took characteristic part in this animated epideictic debate, in which Ministers—Mr. Gladstone especially—were handled and hustled with some roughness, and in which the Radicals generously came to the rescue. Mr. Disraeli's proposed reciprocity of concession was not accepted, the plea of Ministers being that certainty as to time would be more conducive to a fair deliberation on the Paper-duties Bill than earliness, and that certainty could not be attained by naming an earlier date. The result was that Mr. Disraeli, seeing defeat at hand, retired with some pomp, and acquiesced without conditions in Lord Palmerston's motion.

And now, the European Forces (India) Bill, took possession of the field for the rest of the night, came on again towards midnight on Friday, and eventually got through Committee on Monday. It consists of but one clause, and merely enacts that the European Forces to serve in India for the future shall not be raised for local service only, but shall consist of the general military force of her Majesty. In effect, it does away with an Indian army as such, and substitutes for it troops of the Line. In a matter of such difficulty and delicacy, respecting which there is high authority on both sides, with a large and decided preponderance of "Old Indian" authority against the amalgamation, it would be ridiculous for us to speak with confidence. Our judgment, however, inclines to the Ministerial proposition—but, of course, everything will depend upon the regulations under which the principle is carried into effect. Now, the Bill leaves this important feature of the problem absolutely untouched. The order of the day on Thursday was for going into Committee on the Bill. Several notices of motion for instructions to the Committee stood as amendments to that order. They were one after another disposed of or abandoned, and then a purely obstructive course was taken by the opponents of the Bill, by moving the adjourn-

ment of the House, which was severely and justly rebuked by Lord Palmerston with the effect of putting a stop to it. The House at length went into Committee, and by the addition of a Proviso by Mr. Henley, peace was restored to the contending parties, and the safety of the measure was secured. The Proviso guaranteed to the military forces of the East India Company, that in any plan for the reorganisation of the Indian army, the same or equal provision should be made for the sons of persons who have served in India, and the advantages as to pay, pensions, allowances, privileges, promotion and otherwise, secured to them by the Act 21 and 22 Vic. c. 106, s. 35, 56, and 58 respectively. The conduct of Sir C. Wood on this question has not been free from suspicion, if it has from just reproach. There has been an appearance of a determination to force the House to a decision in the absence of requisite information. The debates, therefore, have been peculiarly envenomed, a character which Mr. Horsman has contributed no little to give them. The right hon. gentleman has been at issue with almost every one, including the Speaker in the chair. That he has displayed great ability, and indomitable energy and courage, we do not deny—we are only sorry that he has thought fit to season those high qualities with so strong an infusion of personal bitterness.

We have now described the main business of the House during the week. Some Bills have been abandoned, among which we are not sorry to see the Highways Bill. Some have been materially modified and improved in order to give them a chance of passing, the most important amongst which is the Endowed Charities Bill. Several Continuance Bills have been introduced. On the whole, this unproductive Session is as backward as the harvest. There still remain several finance measures to be completed, and some portion of the Estimates to be passed. It seems clear that Parliament cannot rise much before the end of August. It has worked hard—but being badly led, it has worked to little purpose.

THE GIGANTIC GOVERNMENT JOB.

We scarcely dare indulge the hope that the project of Government for the fortifying of our dockyards and arsenals will come to nought—but, it is certain that it would be unable to live through a few weeks' public discussion of its merits. It has not made progress in the confidence of the British people since the day when Lord Palmerston first propounded it. Criticism has done little, as yet, but reveal the absurdity of the plan—events have done anything but demonstrate its necessity. The heavily-taxed middle classes begin to suspect that there may be too extensive an application of the principle embodied in the popular phrase, "There is nothing like leather." The reflection forces itself upon them that the Report of the Defences Commission, upon which the proposals of Government are based, is essentially and almost exclusively a soldier's report—that it is intensely professional—that its recommendations are the result of views which have excluded the Navy from the line of vision—that it takes for granted the one thing which we should have begun by making impossible—and that the contingency which it assumes to meet at such an enormous cost is a shameful one. It is gradually coming to light that the very arguments employed to impose upon us this new burden, tell against it. It is clear enough that so far from economising our military strength, it will either divide, or increase it—most probably the latter. In short, the public are getting to suspect, if not to see, that the seedling which is proposed to be planted is not only a weed in its nature, but a frightfully prolific one—and that, if once suffered to take root in the soil, it will not merely absorb an immense amount of nourishment which ought to have sustained and invigorated more useful plants, but will push itself into every remote corner, and become a bane and a blight just in proportion as it extends itself. Oh, for time enough to allow of the full display of the gigantic absurdities of this plan! Ministers knew what they were about, when they reserved the announcement of their precious scheme to close upon the end of the session. They have refused us a Reform Bill, but they give us fortifications instead. We asked for bread, and they hand us a stone.

Within the last day or two, as we learn from the *Morning Post*, "a letter has been received in London which cannot but insure a hearty welcome from any Englishman who may become aware of its contents." "The thought" we are told, "which would appear to have guided its author," the Emperor of the French, "and which, we understand" continues the *Post*, "is repeatedly expressed, is the maintenance of peace throughout Europe, the development of the commercial resources of France, and the cultivation

of a good understanding and common action between the two great Western Powers." Nay more! "We have reason to believe that assurances relative to military and naval strength of a frank and explicit character form a portion of this document." Will this quiet the apprehensions of our alarmists? No! they must have something more specific than this. Well, even to this unreasonable demand, the letter loyally responds. "An earnest desire for our alliance, coupled with the practical request that we should work out in Italy and in Syria an united policy, are subjects worthy of our willing attention—especially when, in the East, the firm maintenance of the Ottoman empire in its independence and integrity, and, in Italy, the renunciation and hindrance of all and any foreign intervention, are the lines of policy suggested as both judicious and desirable." Is this the political atmosphere surcharged with electric forces, of which Lord Palmerston spoke when he counselled us to betake ourselves to the erection of fortifications? Is this Napoleon's response to the audacious charge of the Prime Minister of England, which all but took the form of a personal accusation, and conveyed the meaning of the prophet's declaration, "Thou art the man?" When a great Sovereign—and Napoleon the Third is surely such, by position at any rate—proposes precisely the line of policy on the two most exposed of European questions, which you could wish him to adopt—when he gives explicit assurances and frank explanations on the very points on which you have been taught to mistrust him most thoroughly, and when he reiterates his desire and hope to maintain peace, to cherish commerce, and to cultivate a good understanding and a common action with you—is it, we ask, a becoming reply to persist in a course of practical policy which is utterly senseless on any hypothesis but that of his being a cheat and a robber? To be sure, we ought not to put our faith in princes—but neither ought we to believe them to be monsters, on no better ground than our own unfounded apprehensions. The truth is, the *Times*, and a military clique, have made fools of us—and because we are fools we have become cowards—and being both fools and cowards, we are ready to throw away our money on stone-wall defences.

However certain it may be that Lord Palmerston's resolution will be adopted by a large majority of the House of Commons, we have reason to believe it will be keenly discussed. Mr. Lindsay has given notice of an amendment which we here subjoin:—

That, as the main defence of Great Britain against aggression depends on an efficient navy, it is not expedient to enter into a large expenditure on permanent land fortifications.

Right! we insisted upon the same obvious proposition last week. We will now corroborate Mr. Lindsay's views, and our own, by citing the pregnant language of the *Examiner*:—"But, after all, the first question to be settled upon which depend all other questions relating to the national defence, is whether our navy retains its supremacy and gives us the command of the Channel. If it does not, it should be made to do so at any cost, and the fortifications first provided for should be the floating fortifications, the lines of which can be pushed within gunshot of the French coast. If our navy is what it ought to be, the twelve millions demanded for fortifications must be unnecessary; if our navy is not what it ought to be, its deficiencies should be supplied out of the proposed grant before any money is spent upon earthworks or stone walls which may never be wanted. Steam is said to have brought France nearer to an equality with England in naval power. It is said to have lengthened our neighbour's arms for attack, but it has in the same proportion lengthened our arms for defence, aye, and for attack too, if we chose to attack. In the days of the sail our fleets were frequently driven from their stations of blockade by gales, but by the help of steam our fleets can keep watch and ward over the French ports without interruption, supposing always that we have the supremacy we ought to possess or to recover. Another great mistake about steam is the supposition that it is equally available to all naval powers. But there is really as much difference in the handling of steam vessels as in that of sailing vessels; and it is impossible to compare the manœuvring of a British and of a foreign steamer without being struck by the superiority of the former. Indeed, as regards the navy, we have of all nations of the world, the finest means at command, and it is our own fault and shame if we do not make a fitting use of them. Faults there are and faults there will be, but is it to be believed that our neighbours are exempt from similar errors? The difference is simply this, that with us there is the exposure and correction through publicity, while in France what is amiss passes undiscovered and unamended. In the Crimea the French disasters were not less than ours, but there was no press

to make them known, and the mourning of families was the only sign of the loss of nearly 100,000 men."

Mr. Bright also has given notice of an amendment to the following effect:—

That the estimates for military and naval services which have been laid before this House during the present session amount to the sum of 29,700,000*l.*, which sum the House has voted, or is prepared substantially to vote; and a further sum of 3,800,000*l.* has been voted on account of military and naval expenditure in China. That having regard to these large sums, this House resolves to postpone the consideration of the report of the Defence Commissioners till a future period.

The question of expense is one, we fear, which will avail but little with the present House of Commons, especially as the method of raising the money is one which will add so little to our immediate burden of taxation. Is the sum too high, it will be asked, as a premium of insurance on the lives, liberties, and properties of the people of Great Britain? As much too high, we answer, as it can be shown to be unnecessary. Will this increase of premium insure us? is our first query. Do we need any such high insurance against a most improbable contingency? is our second. Taken in connexion with the Emperor's letter, and with the line of united policy he proposes to us to adopt, the enormous expense of the Ministerial plan is a legitimate matter for consideration—certainly for its postponement till a future period. There is plainly no urgent cause calling for immediate action. If fortifications be found essential to the completion of our national defences, and if it is on this general ground, and not on any special mistrust of the French Emperor, that Lord Palmerston's resolution is based, then surely the heavy expenses of the present year, adverted to in Mr. Bright's resolution, furnish a good and valid reason why we should not hastily rush, at the close of the Session, into expenditure which is not immediately demanded by the aspect of European politics. We can postpone the matter to a more convenient season. But, we fear, no force of argument will now avail. The House has all but committed itself to the project. There is little stir out of doors. Whigs and Tories are agreed in Parliament. The prospect before us is that the Session will close with this gigantic Government job.

THE "OLD CANNON BALLS."

THIS year, in accordance with our free-trade policy, protection has been withdrawn from distillers, silk manufacturers, glove-makers, cork-cutters, watchmakers, and others. All these interests fought hard to retain the privilege of taxing the public for their exclusive benefit. One and all were told in Parliament, and day by day in the *Times*, that the age of protection was passed. The turn of the paper-makers has come; but what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander. It is now argued by the leading journal that the special claims, which were so strongly ignored in other cases, ought to be admitted in favour of paper. By a strange turn in events the *Times* has come to be one of those "old cannon balls" which one of its own articles has immortalised; and all the old, worn-out arguments which were treated with derision in favour of other manufactures, are reproduced for the benefit of the paper-makers.

The case is simply this:—In his Budget for the year the Chancellor of the Exchequer provided for the abolition of the Excise and the foreign duty on paper. The Lords, encouraged by the *Times* and the paper-makers, by a usurpation of constitutional power, decided that the Excise duty should be retained. This has rendered necessary a re-adjustment of the foreign duty, which Mr. Gladstone proposes, in accordance with the article of the Treaty with France, to fix at about the same rate as the Excise. The Excise duty at the rate of 1*½*d. per pound, and five per cent. added, is equivalent to 14*s.* 9d. per cwt.; the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to impose a tax of 16*s.* on foreign-made paper as the equivalent estimated by the home manufacturers themselves, who will thus be placed on the same footing as their foreign competitors.

A great outcry has been raised against this equitable arrangement by the paper-makers and their mouthpiece, and Mr. Gladstone is roundly charged with the malignant design of plotting their ruin, because, in strict accordance with the whole course of modern legislation, he deprives them of a protection of 8*s.* 4d. per cwt. The Opposition have taken up their cause, partly out of their inherent sympathy with monopoly, but chiefly to vent their animosity upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and embarrass the Government. On Monday next there is to be another faction fight. The Tories are mustering their forces, and hope with their new allies, the paper-makers, and the thunder of the *Times*, to obtain a majority in favour of retaining for that interest

a monopoly which all others have been obliged to surrender.

Why is the whole community to be called upon to pay a tax to swell the profits of paper manufacturers? It cannot be said that the public are under particular obligations to this branch of trade, seeing that they strenuously opposed the arrangement which would have freed them from an oppressive Excise tax, and greatly cheapened an important article of consumption. There is a downright selfishness, not to say effrontery, about this claim to exact a protection of 8s. 4d. per cwt. upon paper which, apart from all other considerations, we cannot believe Parliament will listen to.

But the Legislature is asked not only to continue to the paper-makers an indefensible monopoly, but to grant their demand at the expense of Treaty obligations. The following is the seventh article of the Treaty with France which has been ratified by both Houses of Parliament:—

Her Britannic Majesty promises to recommend to Parliament to admit into the United Kingdom merchandise imported from France at a rate of duty equal to the Excise duty which is or shall be imposed upon articles of the same description in the United Kingdom. At the same time the duty chargeable upon the importation of such merchandise may be augmented by such a sum as shall be equivalent for the expenses which the system of Excise may entail upon the British producer.

Mr. Gladstone's proposal is simply to give effect to this provision, and thus uphold the good faith and honour of the country. For pursuing this upright and consistent course he is denounced by the *Times*, and the monopoly it represents, as trucking to France, and aiming at the destruction of an important branch of trade. Happily the case is too clear to be mystified by sordid selfishness, or the loud clamour of an unprincipled journal alarmed at the competition of the cheap press. Low as is the present state of political morality, we cannot yet believe that the House of Commons will turn its back upon settled principles of legislation, and violate the Treaty it has solemnly ratified, to suit the private interests of the proprietors of the *Times*.

THE POLICY OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TOWARDS ENGLAND.

We (*Times*) are requested to publish the following important letter from the Emperor Napoleon to the Ambassador of France, to which Lord John Russell last night referred in the House of Commons:—

St. Cloud, July 25, 1860.

My dear Persigny,—Affairs appear to me to be so complicated—thanks to the mistrust excited everywhere since the war in Italy—that I write to you in the hope that a conversation, in perfect frankness, with Lord Palmerston will remedy the existing evil. Lord Palmerston knows me, and when I affirm a thing he will believe me. Well, you can tell him from me, in the most explicit manner, that since the peace of Villafranca I have had but one thought, one object—to inaugurate a new era of peace, and to live on the best terms with all my neighbours, and especially with England. I had renounced Savoy and Nice; the extraordinary additions to Piedmont alone caused me to resume the desire to see reunited to France provinces essentially French. But it will be objected "You wish for peace, and you increase, immoderately, the military forces of France." I deny the fact in every sense. My army and my fleet have in them nothing of a threatening character. My steam navy is even far from being adequate to our requirements, and the number of steamers does not nearly equal that of sailing ships deemed necessary in the time of King Louis Philippe. I have 400,000 men under arms; but deduct from this amount 60,000 in Algeria, 6,000 at Rome, 8,000 in China, 20,000 gendarmes, the sick, and the new conscripts, and you will see—what is the truth—that my regiments are of smaller effective strength than during the preceding reign. The only addition to the Army List has been made by the creation of the Imperial Guard. Moreover, while wishing for peace, I desire also to organise the forces of the country on the best possible footing, for, if foreigners have only seen the bright side of the last war, I myself, close at hand, have witnessed the defects, and I wish to remedy them. Having said thus much, I have, since Villafranca, neither done, nor even thought, anything which could alarm any one. When Lavalette started for Constantinople, the instructions which I gave him were confined to this—"Use every effort to maintain the *status quo*; the interest of France is that Turkey should live as long as possible."

Now, then, occur the massacres in Syria, and it is asserted that I am very glad to find a new occasion of making a little war, or of playing a new part. Really, people give me credit for very little common sense. If I instantly proposed an expedition, it was because my feelings were those of the people which has put me at its head, and the intelligence from Syria transported me with indignation. My first thought, nevertheless, was to come to an understanding with England. What other interest than that of humanity could induce me to send troops into that country? Could it be that the possession of it would increase my strength? Can I conceal from myself that Algeria, notwithstanding its future advantages, is a source of weakness to France, which for thirty years has devoted to it the parast of its blood and its gold? I said it in 1852 at Bordeaux, and my opinion is still the same—I have great conquests to make, but only in France. Her interior organisation, her moral development, the increase of her resources, have still

immense progress to make. There a field exists vast enough for my ambition and sufficient to satisfy it.

It was difficult for me to come to an understanding with England on the subject of Central Italy, because I was bound by the peace of Villafranca. As to Southern Italy, I am free from engagements, and I ask no better than a concert with England on this point, as on others; but, in Heaven's name, let the eminent men who are placed at the head of the English Government lay aside petty jealousies and unjust mistrusts.

Let us understand one another in good faith, like honest men as we are, and not like thieves who desire to cheat each other.

To sum up, this is my innermost thought. I desire that Italy should obtain peace, no matter how, but without foreign intervention, and that my troops should be able to quit Rome without comprising the security of the Pope. I could very much wish not to be obliged to undertake the Syrian expedition, and, in any case, not to undertake it alone; firstly, because it will be a great expense, and secondly, because I fear that this intervention may involve the Eastern question; but, on the other hand, I do not see how to resist public opinion in my country, which will never understand that we can leave unpunished, not only the massacre of Christians, but the burning of our consulates, the insult to our flag, and the pillage of the monasteries which were under our protection.

I have told you all I think, without disguising or omitting anything. Make what use you may think advisable of my letter.

Believe in my sincere friendship.

NAPOLEON.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

(From the *Morning Post*.)

Friendly words are always acceptable from a neighbour, especially when it is in his power to give proof of his intentions and complete our satisfaction by deeds. If we are not misinformed, a letter has just been received in London which cannot but insure a hearty welcome from any Englishman who may become aware of its contents. An earnest desire for our alliance, coupled with the practical request that we should work out in Italy and in Syria an united policy, are subjects worthy of our willing attention; especially when in the East the firm maintenance of the Ottoman empire in its independence and integrity, and in Italy the renunciation and hindrance of all and any foreign intervention, are the lines of policy suggested as both judicious and desirable.

If we add to this, that we have reason to believe that assurances relative to military and naval strength, of a frank and explicit character, form a portion of this document, it will be readily admitted that we can hardly over-estimate its importance. The thought which would appear to have guided its author, and which we understand is repeatedly expressed, is the maintenance of peace throughout Europe, the development of the commercial resources of France, and the cultivation of a good understanding and common action between the two great Western Powers.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

A conference of the ambassadors of the five Great Powers, on the affairs of Syria, is being held in Paris. It is said that at Monday's sitting the French proposal for intervention, which, subject to the acquiescence of the Porte, has been accepted by the Great Powers, was discussed for the first time, and that the Turkish Ambassador, following instructions received from Constantinople, claimed essential modifications of the project of convention. Another sitting of the Conference must, it is said, take place, as the representatives of the Great Powers have to obtain authority from their Governments to sign the convention.

According to Parisian statements the British Government claims an exemplary punishment of the principal authors of the late massacres, and that the administration of Syria should be reorganised, in order that the Maronites might obtain the most efficacious guarantees for the future, these guarantees to be placed under the collective protectorate of the above-mentioned Powers.

The *Moniteur* publishes a correspondence from Constantinople, dated 18th instant, which states that Fasad Pacha, before leaving for Syria, sent the following message to the Marquis de Lavalette:—

Tell the ambassador that, at the risk of my life, I shall wash out the stain upon the honour of our army, and that the soldiers will also do their duty.

The events of the Lebanon, and the military preparations, which are taking place in consequence, absorb all public attention at Marseilles and Toulon. In the latter of these ports a reserve fleet is to be formed and placed under the command of Vice-Admiral Fourichon. The news from these ports is not of a nature to make us expect the adjournment of the expedition. An official despatch has arrived at Toulon, informing the chiefs both of the land and the sea service that the embarkation of the troops will take place simultaneously at Toulon, Marseilles, and Algiers. The correspondent of the *Gazette du Midi* states that all the measures are taken for preventing any delay of the expedition through the stores and provisions not being ready. Several transports, it is said, have been to receive the troops from Africa.

It is announced that the Spanish Government intends to send to the coast of Syria two ships of war, one of which will be the *Princesa de las Asturias*.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree augmenting the number of officers of the general staff from 560 to 580. This decree is preceded by an explanatory statement, to the effect that the staff is not, even in time of peace, sufficient for the necessities of the service, created by the increase of the army attendant upon the aggrandisement of French territory.

A subscription list has been opened in Paris and the departments for the benefit of the Christians at Syria who have survived the massacres. It is expected that about 100,000f. may be forwarded to Syria in the course of the present week.

SICILY.

At length we have definite intelligence of Garibaldi. He has been really marching towards Messina. There were two severe actions on the 20th and 21st, in which the Garibaldians were perfectly successful, and Melazzo taken. Major Bosco presented himself and demanded permission to leave with the honours of war, but was answered he should leave "*nudo*." Both sides fought well. The Velocce was engaged in both actions. The following is an extract from a letter written at Melazzo on the 21st, by a volunteer from Turin:—

This time it was not heat of sun alone, but heat of cannon. Bosco came out from Melazzo to attack us, but as one of his battalions showed signs of insubordination, he returned and picked out his men, to whom he added the Swiss and Germans sent to him from Messina. Medici bore the brunt of the action; then Cosenz came up to his help, and the engagement became furious. Our generals exposed themselves too much, and both of them had very narrow escapes. We took advantage of the ground to avoid the sweep of their artillery, then rose and charged at the point of the bayonet. We cried out "Savoy;" the others uttered different battle-cries, and so we encouraged one another. But the getting into Melazzo was the hardest part of the work. There the enemy knew the locality, was double our force, and prepared. The *chieri* of the province of Palermo, many of the very men whom Garibaldi had saved from the fury of the people, had thrown themselves into the houses, and were peppering us like the very devil. Garibaldi fought like a lion, but exposed himself too much, and it is a miracle he was not killed. During this assault, which lasted two whole hours, we fired very little. It was the bayonet that gained the day. We have lost many of our comrades in those accursed streets, but we gained possession of the town after a regular slaughter of the police and the royalists as well. Those police agents behaved most treacherously. The Swiss were the last to retreat into the fort. Bosco has now sent a flag of truce, and asks permission to go out with the honours of war. In these actions we have had at length the pleasure of seeing a goodly number of Sicilians fighting, like ourselves, in the open field, and following us manfully when charging with the bayonet.

It is stated that the loss of the Garibaldians at Melazzo was 780. The Neapolitans had 1,223 killed. There were many wounded on both sides.

The following is the official bulletin of the Sicilian Government:—

July 21.

Yesterday, at six a.m., the battle commenced at Melazzo, and was not over until eight p.m. The struggle was terrible. There was fighting along the whole line. There was a great carnage of the Bourbonists, who fought with much obstinacy, so that it became necessary to gain ground foot by foot under a shower of grape. The field of battle, covered with dead bodies of the enemy, and with baggage of every kind and fire-guns, was at last conquered, amid cries of "Long live Italy!" "Long live Garibaldi!"

Our young men vied in enthusiasm with the brave men of Garibaldi's legion, which was the first in the combat, and the first to charge with the bayonet, to storm Melazzo, and also seize the first and second redoubts of the fortress, still pressing the Bourbonists close with the bayonet.

Our loss has not been excessive. The legion of Garibaldi has had a few of its men wounded; our young men have also suffered very little, but the loss of the continental soldiers has been considerable. Enormous loss, enormous damage has been inflicted upon the enemy, who in flying was driven into the redoubts, and from them into the rest of the fortress. He was pursued thither, and the water conduits were cut off.

This morning, the 21st, the hero Bosco presented himself to the Dictator, and requested leave to quit with the honours of war. "No," replied Garibaldi, "you shall leave disarmed, if you please."

Fabrezzi and Interdonato have marched to Gesso, by order of the Generalissimo. The enemy occupying that position withdrew immediately to Messina.

The Dictator, in a cavalry engagement at Melazzo, cut off with a blow of his sabre the sword arm of the major of the Neapolitan corps that was pursuing him; after which the Neapolitan cavalry were dispersed and destroyed—a just punishment of their fratricidal obstinacy.

Long live Italy! Long live Victor Emmanuel!

Garibaldi had entered Messina. General Clary had only evacuated the outposts and the town, and had concentrated his *corps d'armée* in the citadel. The remainder of the troops, and especially Colonel Bosco's division, had been despatched to Calabria.

Garibaldi, before leaving Palermo, published a decree ordering that all the acts of the Government should be performed in the name of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy. The Dictator delegated his powers to M. Sirtori, as was anticipated, and who will conduct the Government during his absence.

The Sardinian agent, M. Depretis, arrived on the 21st ult. at Palermo, and proceeded at once to the camp.

Garibaldi has received an accession of two fine steamers from England, one called the British

Vulcan, and a considerable sum of money. Kossuth's staff had arrived.

The electoral committees will not enter upon their duties until the 6th inst.

The Archbishop of Palermo has addressed a circular to the clergy, directing them to confine their discourses in the pulpit to the preaching of the Gospel.

Letters from Palermo say that certain persons tried to poison General Garibaldi with a beautifully arranged cake. This was discovered to the General by an old woman. Twelve persons, amongst them four priests, were arrested, and several of them were immediately shot. A dog, to whom a piece of the cake was thrown, died immediately.

NAPLES.

THE FAILURE OF THE NEAPOLITAN DEMAND ON ENGLAND.

According to a Paris telegram, the Marquis De la Greca was entrusted with the mission of proposing to France and England that they should direct a French and English fleet to cruise off Calabria and Naples, in order to prevent any landing of Garibaldians. The French Government signified to the Marquis De la Greca its assent to this proposal. In order to obtain the adhesion of England, the Marquis De la Greca proceeded to London, and was supported by Count Persigny, in placing his demand before Lord John Russell. M. Thouvenel also transmitted a note to Lord Cowley, stating that France is ready to employ all necessary means for preventing Garibaldi's landing on the mainland. Nevertheless, Lord John Russell declined to accede to the proposal of the Marquis De la Greca, on account of the principle of non-intervention which England desires to maintain.

The official journal of Naples contains an article expressing regrets at the hostile aggressions made in Sicily, whilst negotiations are being carried on for the solution of the pending question at Turin, Paris, and London, and notwithstanding that the Neapolitan Government had given orders for the evacuation of Sicily by the Royal troops, in order to avoid the shedding of Italian blood. The same journal repeats that an alliance between Piedmont and Naples is necessary for the welfare of Italy.

Fifteen steamers of the Royal fleet have left Naples for Messina, to bring back the troops.

An ordinance has been published by the Prefect of Police against abuses of the liberty of the press.

Sixteen persons belonging to the Court have been exiled. Numerous refugees have returned to Naples, among whom are General Ulloa and Signor Davala.

An insurrection has broken out at Avellino. The foreign troops spilled the blood of the inhabitants and plundered several houses. At Gaeta the soldiers shouted "Down with the Constitution!" "Long live Maria Teresa!" The Commander Pianelli has promised to dissolve the foreign troops.

The King has accepted the resignation of the Marquis de Antonini, the Neapolitan Ambassador at Paris, who is to be replaced by the Commander Conofari.

The following are extracts from a letter dated Naples, June 24th:—

The feeling in favour of annexation increases hourly; whether from a sympathy for Garibaldi or from admiration of Victor Emmanuel, or from hatred of the Bourbons, or from that necessary tendency to unification which is a European, an historical fact, the multitude is all mad for annexation. They see no difficulties, or overlook them; tell them it is a question of time, and they say no time is so good as the present; in short, it is a sentiment almost irresistible.

Generals Nunziante, Scaletta, Agostini, and Ferrari have either been sent off, or are just about to leave, and as you will remember, these are the leading members of the Camarilla. The national guard has been doubled. Sicily is being evacuated. The foreign legion will be broken up. The administration is being purged. At present, I must needs confess that the result is problematical, for the whole people, infuriated by what they have suffered, are rushing forward like a mad bull.

The Count of Syracuse has, I believe, expressed himself hopeless of the future of his family, and refuses therefore all demonstrations on his part as unnecessary and useless.

THE PAPAL STATES.

A letter from Rome states that the Pope has refused to adopt any of the measures suggested by the French Minister, and has declared, if these changes are forced on him he will abandon his States.

The Papal Government is kept in constant alarm by the rapid organisation of Garibaldi's army in Sicily. All the intelligence from Rome given in the German journals, confirms the descriptions of the violent and disorderly conduct of the Irish military immigrants. They are still a cause of the utmost perplexity to the Roman authorities. For the sake of peace the pay of the recruits was, a short time since, raised ten bajocchi a day, and coffee and two meals *per diem* allowed them. But they are very discontented, complaining that they were promised high pay, that they have been badly treated, and deceived in every respect. In Macerata, Spoleto, and Civita Castellana, they have conducted themselves so violently that the Italians regard and treat them with the utmost contempt. It is probable the whole Irish contingent will be dismissed as worse than useless, or allowed to return whence they came. An order from the Papal Government, of the 17th inst., permits all the Irish recruits who wish to quit the Pope's service to do so. Lamoriciere has near Spoleto a corps of 10,000 men, Italians and foreigners; it is being rapidly reduced in number by desertions, and the foreign recruits can be as little relied on as the natives, who, it is added, desert by

scores together. The appearance of Garibaldi on the coast would probably dissolve the Papal army without a battle.

According to late telegraphic news, the Pope has decided upon not quitting Rome. Bills have been posted up announcing the approaching outbreak of a revolution.

UPPER ITALY.

THE LETTER OF KING VICTOR EMMANUEL TO GARIBALDI.

The following is said to be a copy of the letter recently addressed by King Victor Emmanuel to General Garibaldi:—

General—You know that I did not approve of your expedition, and that I was entirely foreign to it, but today the very grave circumstances in which Italy is placed make it a duty to enter into direct communication with you.

In the event of the King of Naples consenting to evacuate the whole of Sicily, and voluntarily abandoning all species of action, and formally pledging himself to exercise no pressure whatsoever upon the Sicilians, so that the latter may freely pronounce their will, and choose the mode of government which they may prefer, I believe it will be wise in you to renounce altogether any further enterprise upon the kingdom of Naples. In the contrary event, I expressly reserve my entire liberty of action, and relieve myself of making any comment to you in regard to your projects.

The official Piedmontese *Gazette* announces that the Neapolitan Plenipotentiaries on the 25th presented their credentials to his Majesty.

From the commencement of the negotiations between the Neapolitan envoys and Count Cavour, the latter demanded that the future destiny of Sicily should be considered as a distinct and reserved question, and that to this effect the Neapolitan troops should be withdrawn from Sicily. It was on the acceptance of that condition by the King of Naples that King Victor Emmanuel consented to address a letter to Garibaldi, requesting him not to effect a landing on the mainland of the kingdom of Naples.

A letter from Turin of the 27th, says:—

Our Government, as your foreign minister announced, has accepted England's advice to interfere in order that Garibaldi may not invade the kingdom of Naples on the mainland, but remain in Sicily. By tendering that advice England assumes a grave responsibility, and causes our Government to do the same, who, to content its ally, has sent to Garibaldi Count Giulio Litta Modignani, an ordinance officer of the king's. Count Litta will find Garibaldi victorious after a severe sacrifice; and he will probably reply, that if the Bourbon will abandon Messina, well and good; but if not, why that he will drive him out of it; but he will not treat with him.

A letter in the *Daily News*, says:—

Your special correspondent met on his way to Palermo five Neapolitan officers who, after having sent in their resignation, left Naples in order to join Garibaldi in Sicily. The following are the names of these five noble fellows who at this great crisis in the affairs of their native country have not hesitated for a moment to sacrifice their brilliant position to the noblest of causes. They are Barons Francesco and Michele Renzi, Count Conversano, and Marquises Castro Balba and Camella. They all held commissions in the Life Guard of his Sicilian Majesty. They told me that the sentiments by which they are actuated, and which induced them to leave their native country, animate the great majority of their fellow-officers. It is, besides, their firm opinion that as soon as Garibaldi shall have set foot on the Neapolitan continent, the so much talked of Royal army will melt away like snow in the April sun. The Neapolitan navy is so much against the King that the Government does not dare to employ it against the conqueror of Sicily, nor does he dare to use his fleet for transporting fresh troops either to Calabria or the Abruzzi, lest it should bolt to Palermo. In point of fact, there is no doubt that the hours of the Bourbon dynasty are now numbered, and that its complete ruin is near at hand.

BELGIUM.

A Brussels paper records the laconic address to the King of the president of the Free Association of Printers—in Brussels a numerous, intelligent, and important body. "Sire," he said, "I place in your hands the address of the typographical body of Brussels; in presence of danger, the people arrange themselves around the throne." The King's reply, as given by the *Indépendance*, was equally brief and to the purpose. "I thank you, gentlemen," he said. "My heart and my life have always been for the working man, and as long as I live the working man may reckon upon me." The words ran through the crowd, and caused a fresh burst of enthusiasm.

AUSTRIA.

There has been a serious renewal of the street disturbances at Pesth. A correspondent of the *Morning Star* writes:—

The Rev. Mr. Szekacs, a most distinguished Protestant clergyman, and the most admired pulpit orator of this city, and indeed of all Hungary, lately obtained the well-merited distinction of being elected "superintendent" of the Protestants of one of the districts of the Danube. To compliment him on his election the students of the Protestant College resolved to give him a serenade by torchlight—a common way of showing respect in this country as well as in Germany. Accordingly, on the evening of the 20th, the young men, some of them carrying torches, the others provided with musical instruments, proceeded towards his house in the Hatwanutza; but before they reached the street they were belaid by a strong detachment of police, who in the most brutal manner, and without any summons, snatched the instruments and torches from them, at the same time dealing out blows to such as offered the slightest resistance. The students hissed and hooted—the only means of avenging themselves they possessed. This

led to a gathering of a large body of the townspeople, and they loudly expressed dissatisfaction at the police; the latter, rushing right and left, knocked down several persons; whereupon the people raised cries of "Hurrah for Kossuth!"

Prottman, the Austrian police director, came upon the scene, and shortly after two companies of infantry. The official vanished, but the troops, with fixed bayonets, immediately rushed on the people and dispersed them. Many of the townsfolk were knocked down, trampled under foot, or stabbed; but, though thus scandalously treated, they offered no resistance, contenting themselves with crying "Hurrah for Kossuth!" In the evening of the 22nd there were new assemblages, more cries of "Long live Kossuth!" and new charges of troops; more brutality of the police. The number of persons who received stabs and other grievous injuries in these affairs is about fifty. In addition, about 100 persons of different classes of society have been cast into prison, and among them is M. Ballagi, a distinguished professor of theology. On the following day, Field-Marshal Benedek returned to Pesth. The popular general, by superseding the foolish measures of precaution adopted by the Director of Police, which created the danger they were directed against, succeeded in securing the goodwill of the people, by whom he is applauded wherever he shows himself. He even went so far as to go to the hospital and express sympathy with the victims of the late street conflicts.

A Vienna letter has the following:—

A notice has just been given to the clerks employed in the Government offices that they must abstain from all political discussions, and immediately leave any company in which such subjects should be introduced in their presence. Any infraction of that regulation will expose them to dismissal. All the agents of the secret police are instructed to take note of persons so offending, and to inform their superiors. The circular concludes with these words:—"For it is the firm and unchangeable will of his Majesty to make no alteration in the form of the existing Government."

A Milan letter of July 25 says:—

Important news has been received from Mantua. The Austrian military authorities have discovered a conspiracy for desertion on a grand scale. For a month past secret conferences, with a view to desertion, have been held in the Don Miguel Hungarian Regiment. Two battalions had been completely gained over, and the desertion was to have taken place on July 18, but the design was betrayed or at least discovered. Both battalions were then confined to barracks. Most of the officers were parties to the conspiracy. There is a talk in the town of a decimation of the regiment, but with all allowance for exaggeration, it is much to be feared that several military executions will take place. The town is in a state of consternation. Verona also is agitated.

GERMANY.

THE INTERVIEW AT TÜPLITZ.

The Prince Regent arrived at Tüplitz on the evening of the 25th, and was received at the terminus by the Emperor. His Majesty shook hands with his Royal Highness. The Emperor wore the Prussian military uniform, and the decoration of the Order of the Black Eagle. The Prince Regent wore the Austrian uniform, and the decoration of the Order of St. Stephen. Count Rechberg was not present at the terminus. On the following day, the Emperor paid a visit to the Prince Regent, which lasted one hour and a half. Count Rechberg afterwards had a long audience of the Prince Regent, which was followed by a conference between Baron von Schleinitz and Count Rechberg. On the 27th there was a grand gala dinner. The Prince of Hohenzollern remained with the Emperor a considerable time in the afternoon, Count Rechberg being also present. Afterwards the Prussian inhabitants were received by the Prince Regent, who, in his reply to an address presented by them, said that he intended to keep the path which he had chosen, for the welfare of Prussia, Germany, and Europe.

The official *Prussian Gazette* contains a leading article, of which the following is a summary:—

The hopes which had been entertained in reference to the meeting of the two Sovereigns at Tüplitz have not been disappointed. The approach to a better understanding between the two Cabinets has been promoted by this meeting in the manner to be desired.

The frank and friendly meeting of the two Princes and their principal advisers, and the mutual exchange of their views, have brought the relative positions of the two States into a clearer light. A mutual understanding on the most important questions of European policy has also been found to exist. It therefore became possible to arrive at the conditions of a sincere union. In this union Germany will find fresh guarantees for her security, and may hope that in future the importance of her interests will lay heavier in the balance of power in Europe.

Europe will, by the Tüplitz meeting, obtain fresh guarantees for the maintenance of public peace and for the respect of the equilibrium.

The article then points out what connexion exists between the new path Austria has taken in reference to her interior policy and her approach to Prussia. The article thus continues:—

There is no doubt but that Austria will continue in the path upon which she has entered, and that she is resolved upon following her new policy, not only as regards religious questions, but also in reference to the different nationalities of the empire. Thus Austria will obtain a position which will increase her strength at home and abroad.

The article concludes by refuting the opinions of those who expect from the meeting at Tüplitz a change in the interior policy of Prussia, and shows such a change to be impossible from the known policy and character of both the Prince Regent and his Ministers.

The King of Bavaria will leave in a few days for

Potadam, where he will pass ten or twelve days with the Royal family of Prussia.

RUSSIA.

EXCITEMENT AGAINST THE TURKS.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 16th, in the *Débat*, has the following:—

I cannot describe to you the excitement which prevails in this capital in consequence of the accounts from Syria. The French and German journals which publish them are read with an avidity exceeding anything that you can imagine. The recital of the massacres, profanations, and atrocities which the Druses and the Turks have committed, excites a feeling of complete fury. The upper classes are generally indifferent in matters of religion, but politics and national traditions have accustomed them to execrate everything Mohammedan. All are unanimous in branding with reprobation the cruelties of the Turks. Excited passions rise with a violence which I never should have expected; at this moment you would imagine that every Russian was a fanatic, which certainly is not the case, but the old hatred of the most sceptical so closely resembles fanaticism that one may easily be deceived. There is only one wish, or one cry—Christians must be succoured; their barbarous oppressors be exterminated; outraged religion and humanity be avenged; and the Turks driven out of Europe. The army appears to feel this paroxysm of anger even more than the rest of the people, and this is more particularly seen at the camp of Krasnoe-Selo. When the Emperor arrives the acclamations, which have always been very warm and sincere, are now frantically enthusiastic, and no one can avoid seeing the significance of it. His Majesty appears to be very well satisfied at this, and the presents given to the troops have been more abundant than for a long time past. The army appears convinced that it is on the eve of war, and this idea gives it an ardour which strongly contrasts with the languor and carelessness which have been apparent during the three years which succeeded the peace.

SYRIA.

THE MASSACRE AT DAMASCUS.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Beyrout under date July 15, gives full details of this shocking event. He writes:—

Damascus is the real capital of Syria, and is the largest city of Asiatic Turkey. It is considered by all Moslems a holy town, as from it departs and to it arrives every year the haj, or pilgrim caravan, to and from Mecca. The population of Damascus exceeds 150,000, of which 130,000 are Moslems, 15,000 Christians, and 5,000 Jews. Ever since the murder of the Christians by the Druses in Lebanon commenced, and more particularly since it became every day more and more evident to all men that the Turkish Government showed partiality to the Druses, the more disreputable Moslems of Damascus began to be exceedingly insolent to the Christians. These low Moslems are a numerous, a very troublesome, and an exceedingly bigoted race in all large oriental towns, and are tenfold more so in Damascus than any place I know in Asia. Hearing how the government had everywhere not only sided against their co-religionists, but how it had everywhere in Lebanon actually helped to betray, if not really to murder them, the Christians of Damascus were from the very outset downhearted and frightened—as well they might be, when threatened from day to day that the Moslems would rise and exterminate them. Matters got worse and worse, the one party becoming daily more frightened, the other hourly more insolent, until at last, on Sunday, the 8th inst., when the Christians came out of their various churches, a mob of Moslem lads were busy in the streets making crosses in chalk on the ground, and then stamping and spitting on the sacred emblem. But so utterly downhearted were the Christians, that they did not even complain to the authorities of this wanton insult. On the contrary, all they did was to confine themselves still more strictly within their houses for the rest of the day. What must then have been their astonishment on the Monday morning to see these same lads who had made and spat upon the crosses on the previous day sweeping the streets of the Christian quarter in chains, by order of the Turkish head of police. They at once supposed that this order must have been given for the very purpose of exciting a riot, and they were not mistaken. At two p.m. some three hundred of the lowest Moslems of Damascus rushed armed into the Christian quarter, crying out, "Slay the dogs of Christians!" and immediately the work of plunder, burning, and murder commenced. Achmet Pacha, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the place—a field-marshal in the Sultan's army—was at once informed of what had taken place. But, although he had at his disposal some eight hundred regular troops and several field pieces, not a man nor a gun did he move. He never showed himself in the streets, nor took any steps whatever to stop the massacre, declaring—the old story of Hasbeyah, Rasheyah, Deir-el-Kamar, and Sidon—that he had not troops enough to do any good. The Russian Consulate was almost the first house attacked, and all those Christians who did not take refuge with the famous Algerine chief, Abd-el-Kader (who has behaved most nobly throughout the business,) were murdered at once. But, although the affair might have been stopped with the greatest ease before dark on the Monday, after that hour the mob increased in numbers every minute. Late in the evening about 300 soldiers were sent to put a stop to the outrage, but very shortly joined in the plundering; such as did not do so actually used their arms to massacre the Christians. The whole Christian quarter—which includes some of the finest palaces to be found in the empire—was soon one mass of flames; and—for this there is the positive authority of a European eye-witness, who was hiding in the neighbourhood all that fearful night—as the Christians tried to escape from the flames they were thrust back on the burning piles by the bayonets of the Turkish regular troops. However, when we recollect that one of the military chiefs who commanded in Damascus was Osman Beg, the miscreant who but three weeks previously had delivered up at Hasbeyah upwards of fifteen hundred Christians to be massacred by the Druses, all wonder at

the conduct of the military ceases at once. An Englishman, who has shown great personal courage and example throughout this awful tragedy, writes that from the very first the mob cried out that the soldiers were on their side, and would not hurt them, using this as an argument to their brother fanatics to "kill all the dogs of Christians, not to spare one, to burn their houses, plunder their property, dishonour their wives, tear in pieces their children, and rid the holy city of all save the true followers of the true prophet." In another letter, from a sober-minded Englishman, whose word no one can doubt who knows the man, the writer says:—"All this last fearful night, Turkish soldiers, and Moslem men, women, and children, continued to pour past my door in an unbroken stream; all laden with spoil, most drunk with blood and rapine, all blaspheming the name of Christ and Christians in shouts fearful to hear and too horrid to repeat."

What the Turkish authorities did may be summed up in one word—"Nothing." No less than six times did that gallant old man, Mr. Brant, the English Consul, and the Rev. Mr. Robson, Irish Presbyterian missionary, at the utmost risk of their lives, go together to the Pasha Achmet, and urge him to do something to save the lives of the Christians. No: he said he could, and showed that he would, do nothing, but remained "consulting" in the castle. When the last despatches left Damascus, at two p.m., on Thursday, the 12th inst., the burning, slaughter, murder, pillage, and other atrocities continued not merely as bad, but worse than ever, for the miscreant fanatics of the place had been just then joined by a host of Bedouins, Kurds, Druses, and other scoundrels, who were only too happy for the chance of pillage.

When our last advices from Damascus left that place the whole Christian quarter had been utterly destroyed. 4,000 Christians had taken refuge in the house of Abd-el-Kader, who defended them against all comers. 3,000 had taken refuge in the castle under the pacha, and several hundred in the English consulate, which as yet—being situated in the Moslem quarter of the town—had been respected. Upwards of 2,000 Christians, it was calculated, had been murdered, all in cold blood; and the estimated loss of property, money, valuables, &c., was 1,200,000 sterling.

As I write, news from Damascus down to Thursday evening, the 12th instant, has reached Beyrout. The Rev. Mr. Graham, of the Irish Presbyterian mission, had been murdered in the open streets whilst endeavouring to make his escape from a Moslem house, where he had been concealed, to the British Consulate. He had a guard of Turkish soldiers with him, but they did nothing towards defending him from the Moslem mob. The Bedouins and Arabs were pouring into the town to join in the pillage. The Franciscan friars, eight priests and two lay brothers, all Italians or Spaniards, had been butchered. Of Greek Catholic, Maronite, and other Eastern sects, some forty-five priests had been killed. The Sisters of Charity and the Lazzarist priests were at Abd-el-Kader's, who held out bravely. Achmet Pacha was shut up in the castle doing nothing at all. The 1,500 troops sent from Beyrout were not expected to arrive before the 17th, and by that time God knows what will have happened.

A letter from Damascus in the *Times* says:—

I believe it would not have needed a great effort on the part of the Government to prevent all this, but not the slightest effort has yet been made. There were soldiers in the Christian quarter and neighbourhood, others were sent in the evening with four guns, and more this morning, but they have not at all interfered with the ruffians. Yet a majority of the miscreants are actually women, boys, and girls. I would affirm that there are not in all more than a few hundred men—say, 500—mostly the lowest of the low, and miserably armed. Not one in 20 has a gun. A very large number have only sticks, the rest swords, pistols, daggers, or axes. Opposite my door is a sort of stopping-place for them, and we can overhear their talk, and I can affirm that from the first, and all through, they have had the greatest dread of the interference of the soldiers, and constantly ask one another as they meet whether the soldiers in such and such a direction are stopping the murderers or opposing them, and this although, during seventeen hours, the soldiers have been perfectly passive. I believe firmly that 100, or at the most 200 soldiers, or armed resolute men, not soldiers, could have put down the insurrection at the worst moment. Of course, it would have been easier to do so within the first hour or two.

Another letter from Beyrout says:—

I know from good authority here that the Pasha has received a good share of the spoils of the poor Christians. No church, not a Christian house, remains in Damascus. From the news received yesterday the Moslems of the better class fear for themselves, as they protected many Christians, and are looked upon by the fanatics as no true believers. Besides all this, a horde of Bedouins and Arabs, assisted by the Druses and the Moslem mob, have begun such a work as promises to level the whole of Damascus with the ground. In the castle 10,000 Christians are shut up; but, if they are not killed, they must die of hunger in a few days. It is impossible to estimate the number of persons killed, but from all accounts up to yesterday there cannot be less than 2,000.

The troops referred to by the correspondent of the *Daily News* reached Beyrout on the 10th from Constantinople, but did not leave that town for Damascus till the 14th.

From Aleppo the news is bad. They had not heard of the Damascus massacre, but fully expected, almost every hour, the Moslems of the town to rise on the Christians. Captain Paynter, her Majesty's ship *Exmouth*, had despatched her Majesty's ship *Mohawk* to Latakia and Alexandretta, so as to pick up and save fugitives from Moslem fanaticism.

In Beyrout the panic amongst the native Christians had been something fearful. They were embarking by hundreds in the different merchant steamers to Alexandretta, Alexandria, Corfu, Malta, and even for England. Nearly all the French and English merchants were sending away their families to Europe. All trade was stopped for the present.

Syria has had a blow from which she will not recover for sixty years. Men who were yesterday wealthy are now, owing to these disturbances, and the bad faith shown by the Turkish Government, beggars. Six weeks

ago commercial bills used to be paid at maturity as punctually in Beyrout as in London; now a bill due is a bill protested. Native merchants shut up their magazines and are off—off anywhere to get away from Turkish rule and treachery. In Alexandria all the refugees that have fled there have been very handsomely treated by Said Pacha, who gives food to the poorest, money to many, houses to all. In Beyrout the English and Americans have formed a fund to relieve the poor who have fled to this place in thousands; the French have done the same; the Sisters of Charity have relieved hundreds every day with food; the French, English, Russian, Austrian, and Prussian Consuls (to say nothing of the American missionaries, who daily feed three hundred people), give bread, cooked meat, rice, clothes, &c., to several hundreds of these poor, starved, burnt-out peasants. All the medical men have attended to their wounds and sickness gratis, and even the crews of her Majesty's ships *Exmouth* and *Mohawk*, as well as the French Imperial frigate *Zenobie*, have contributed their mites.

A meeting of the English residents of Beyrout had been held, to deliberate whether or not they should put their families on board her Majesty's ship *Exmouth*, but they determined to show as far as they could an example of confidence to the natives, and to remain for the present, such as wished to send away their wives and children doing so quietly in the various merchant steamers which call at this port.

Druse atrocities in the neighbourhood of Sidon continue unabated. Christian priests and villagers near Sidon, and near Damascus, have been forced at the point of the sword to embrace Moslemism by hundreds.

"Between May 29 and June 30," writes the correspondent of the *Daily News*, at Beyrout, "the Druses have murdered in cold blood upwards of four thousand Christians, including more than a hundred Catholic and Greek priests and monks. They have burnt down upwards of 150 Christian villages, including more than 100 churches and 16 convents." The plunder of church plate and other valuables, and the damage done to crops, houses, and to the country in general, is said to amount to upwards of six millions sterling.

The *Levant Herald*, of the 18th, observes that the receipt of the intelligence from Damascus has excited the gravest anxieties of the Porte. "On Monday, after interviews with Sir Henry Bulwer and M. de Lavalette, his Highness Aali Pacha had an audience of the Sultan, and was closeted with his Majesty till a late hour—on what business it is easy to imagine. Yesterday, again, Sir Henry and Mr. Williams, the American Minister, had long conferences with the Caimacan on the same subject. As the result of the ambassadorial counsel, it is said that the Porte, besides despatching an additional battalion from Thessaly and one from Batoum, purposes to ask the Viceroy of Egypt to send an auxiliary contingent of 10,000 men into Syria, to aid in accomplishing the prompt and complete pacification of the province."

The following appears in the *Impartial de Smyrne* of the 15th:—The authorities have just seized at the Custom-house, three boxes filled with copies of a pamphlet translated from Russian into Greek, and which have come from Greece. It is unnecessary to add that this composition could not be more hostile to the Ottoman Government than it is. The Turks are described in it as veritable cannibals. A Damascus letter in the *Journal de Constantinople* reports that similar writings have been introduced into, and largely circulated through Syria.

AMERICA.

The visitors to the Great Eastern were increasing in numbers daily, but excursionists had failed to arrive to the extent expected. However, Mr. Jarrett, who has charge of that department, was very active in his operations, and expected shortly to make the necessary arrangements for excursions from every section of the country. The Common Council of Philadelphia had come to the conclusion of inviting the Great Eastern to visit that city.

The American colleges are now holding their annual commencements. The number of colleges and collegiate institutions in that country was about 124, giving diplomas to not less than 2,000 graduates every year.

The execution of the pirate Hicks, on Bedloe's Island, in New York harbour, had taken place. A steamer, containing the condemned prisoner, the officers of the law, and about 600 passengers with free tickets, first took a sort of pleasure excursion in the vicinity of the Great Eastern, and then landed the victim, whose hanging was witnessed by thousands who were combining aquatic sports with the gratification of their curiosity.

The return of Heenan, the pugilist, in the *Van derbilt*, had created some excitement in New York, but he was avoiding observation as much as possible.

The *New York Herald* says:—"The reports of the crops from all quarters of the country continue to be of the most cheerful character. It is evident that, unless some unforeseen and unusual disaster should occur between this and harvest time, we are about to have one of the most abundant years which has ever blessed this country."

It is said that the inhabitants of the Bay Islands intend to resist the annexation to Honduras.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* states that England and France had resolved to interfere in Mexico, and had invited the United States to participate in the intervention. The invitation was not likely to be accepted. Miramon was at Lagos endeavouring to reach the city of Mexico. All the foreign Ministers, except the Spanish, still refuse diplomatic intercourse with Miramon's Government.

CANADA.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT.

The *Times*' "Special Correspondent" has already commenced his series of letters which are to be descriptive of the Royal progress. Writing from "Quebec, July 13," in anticipation of the Prince's arrival, he says:—

The squadron, with his Royal Highness and suite, is expected at St. John's, Newfoundland, about the 23rd. Here, the Prince pays a short visit to St. John's. On the following day the squadron sails for the bay of Picton, about forty miles north of Halifax, where the Prince disembarks and proceeds to Halifax. Already a great gathering of mayors and civil dignitaries is assembling there to meet him. After a stay of nearly two days at Halifax he proceeds by land to Fredericton, and thence to St. John's, New Brunswick, stopping at each place a whole day at least. He again embarks on board the *Hero*, and visits Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, where he remains the greater part of two days. From Prince Edward's Island he proceeds with the fleet to Gaspé Bay, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, where the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Lyons, the Minister to Washington, and the chief members of the Canadian Government proceed by sea to receive him. Thence he comes by the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Saguenay River, up which he will steam for the best part of a day, to see the wild and sombre magnificence of its rocky shores. From the Saguenay he comes straight to Quebec, where he is expected to arrive about the 12th of August. He will, it is believed, remain at Quebec at least five days, during which time there will be a ball and a levee. His Highness will also visit the falls of Montmorency, and the still more beautiful and extraordinary rocks called the Natural Steps, above that cataract. If there is time, he will visit the falls of St. Anne, which, always excepting Niagara, are considered the finest and most beautiful in America. He will leave Quebec on the evening of the 18th or 19th, and as, through the care of the colonial Government, the bed of the St. Lawrence has during the last few years been much deepened, he will be able to proceed in the *Ariadne* to Montreal. He anchors for the night about thirty miles below that city, whence a fleet of river steamers, with visitors, has been arranged to go out and meet him. At Montreal he remains some days, one day being devoted to opening the Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures, another to opening the Victoria-bridge. On other days there will be levees, banquets, and balls. As, however, Princes—even though of Wales—must rest, two days are set apart for riding out privately (if possible), and visiting the fine scenery round Montreal. Fifteen splendid horses have already been provided for the Prince and his suite for this purpose. Two days are also devoted to a visit to Brockville, to witness Indian games, and to go thence by water down the rapids of the St. Lawrence to Montreal again. From Montreal he journeys by water direct up the Ottawa river to Ottawa. At this, the present capital of Canada, he remains two days, and lays the foundation-stone of the noble Parliament buildings. On the Ottawa river he will be met by a large gathering of the lumbermen in their canoes. From Ottawa he journeys to Kingston, and remains a day, and makes an excursion up the Lake of the Thousand Isles. His next visit will be to the Bay of Quinte, where he joins the Grand Trunk Railway, and goes up to Toronto, where he will remain, it is expected, for four days or more. While here he makes an excursion to Lake Simcoe, and to Collingwood, on the shores of Lake Huron. After this he goes to Sarnia, near Lake Huron, where there will be a large muster of the chief Indian tribes in their canoes, to show their games of strength and skill, and otherwise do him homage. From Sarnia he visits London for a day, and also Brentford, and so on to Hamilton, where he rests for a few days, and there opens the Agricultural Exhibition of Upper Canada. While here he will make another short excursion through the woods in the neighbourhood. From Hamilton the Royal progress continues to Niagara, and there he will remain probably for a week. This tour will occupy altogether to the end of September or beginning of October. He is certain, throughout both Canada and the States, to be received with almost boundless enthusiasm.

The *Toronto Colonist* says that the quartz mining fever rages with increasing violence, that half the people are "prospecting," and that every corner is filled with "specimens." Sir W. Logan had pronounced a specimen as genuine, and an experienced Californian miner states that the quartz found in Granby exhibited indications of great richness.

THE CAPE.

The advices from Table Bay are to June 21st. At the Cape further preparations were still being made for the reception of Prince Alfred and Sir George Grey, who were daily expected. On the evening of the arrival of the Prince, Cape Town was to be illuminated.

The Cape Parliament was still sitting. Immediately after the departure of the last steamer the question of responsible government was fully discussed. All the leading members of the House spoke and voted in favour of the introduction of this measure with the least possible delay, the Attorney-General and Colonial Secretary supporting the same opinion. On a division the proposal was, however, negatived by a majority of 20 to 18, who resolved that no alteration should be made in the present form of the constitution of the colony without an appeal being made to the colonists. The opposition was mainly composed of Eastern members.

A motion was brought forward for the separation of the Eastern and Western Provinces, on the part of the Eastern Province, but lost by a majority of 23 to 14, and it appeared to be generally believed that a large majority of the Eastern Province colonists had no wish whatever for such a separation. The Colonial Secretary read a letter from the home Government, which intimated that if such a separation was ever granted, a share of the cost of

the maintenance of her Majesty's troops on the frontier must be borne by that province.

The Census Bill was rejected in the Upper House on the ground of expense.

A liberal marriage law has been passed, which provides for valid marriages being contracted among the large Mohammedan population at the Cape.

The Colonial Secretary submitted his financial statement on the 25th May. It appeared that the estimated revenue of the current year left an expected deficit of 74,000*l*. To meet this deficit, the secretary proposed, first, an export duty of one halfpenny per pound on wool. The House refused its consent to the tax by a large majority, and was engaged in cutting down the estimates, in the endeavour to meet the estimated revenue. Still it was yet probable that a new tax, and that, most likely, one on landed property, would have to be submitted to. The great increase in expenditure resulted chiefly from the large item of nearly 100,000*l*. appropriated for road making, together with new military allowances being asked for by the Imperial Government, and a general increase on the salaries of the colonial civil services.

The measles had spread very widely throughout Cape Town, especially about the higher portion.

In trade everything continued on a solid basis; transactions were confined to importer and consumer, and speculation was almost unknown. Imports not much in excess of wants. The productions of the colony were wonderfully increasing.

There was no news from Dr. Livingstone.

A treaty of peace had been concluded between Prætorius and Moshesh. A new magistrate was to be appointed on the borders between Winburg and Basuterland, who, with four men, two appointed by the Free State and two by Moshesh, were to form a court to adjudicate on all cases of cattle stealing. Moshesh further engaged to raise and maintain a police force of 200 men within his territories for the suppression and prevention of thieving.

Some anxiety had been lately felt on a part of the border respecting the Fingoes, and the chief Krelli, beyond British Kaffraria, but a frontier paper does not think there is any intention of hostility, and explains the circumstances.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

M. Delaporte, Paris letters informant, has resigned his post as President of the Choral Societies.

The *New Prussian Gazette* says that the other great States entertain serious objections to the French project of raising Spain to the rank of a great Power.

The Prince Regent of Prussia has allotted 10,000 crowns for the erection of a monument to Goethe, which is to be of similar character to that of Schiller.

It is stated that the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres, who were travelling in Syria at the moment of the recent outbreak, only saved their lives by travelling rapidly through the mountains of Beyrout.

The ship *Hanover* arrived at Georgetown, Demerara, on the 2nd ult., from Calcutta, after a passage of 106 days, with 356 immigrants. The mortality on board was very great, no less than eighty-two deaths having taken place during the voyage.

A letter from Gotha states that it was decided, two days back, at the Duke of Saxe-Coburg's to send an expedition to Africa, to ascertain with certainty the fate of Dr. Vogel, the traveller. Baron Steuglin, of Wurtemberg, will undertake the voyage. A committee has been formed, under the presidency of the Duke, to make an appeal to the public for the funds necessary to cover the expenses of the mission, which are estimated at 10,000 thalers.

Edward Beane Underhill, Esq., the foreign secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, was, at the last advice, in New York, on his way home from the West Indies, and had, by invitation, addressed a meeting of the clergy of New York and vicinity. He has been four or five years engaged officially in visiting the missions of his denomination in India, Ceylon, Burmah, and the West Indies, and the object of the meeting was to hear from him some account of the state of those missions.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The telegraphic accounts received daily by her Majesty continue to give most satisfactory assurances of the progress towards recovery which the Princess Frederick William is making, and also of the health of the infant Princess.

Cambridge is to be honoured by the presence of the Prince of Wales at the commencement of the ensuing Lent Term, which begins on the 13th of January next. Arrangements for the reception of his Royal Highness are in progress, and we believe Maddingley Hall, the seat of the Cotton family, situate about three miles from Cambridge, has been engaged, there being no available place within the limits of the University capable of accommodating his Royal Highness and his numerous suite.—*Cambridge Independent*.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort gave their annual dinner and *fête* on Friday to the seamen and marines of the Royal yachts, the detachment of infantry stationed at East Cowes, the labourers and workmen employed on the Osborne estate, and the Coast Guard and Trinity House men. Dinner was prepared for about 550 persons, and was laid in large tents erected on the lawn. At three o'clock the whole of the party invited

marched in procession to the dinner tables. The Queen and Prince, with the Royal family and the visitors having seen the procession pass, went to the ground and inspected the dinner tables, after which dinner immediately commenced. At half-past four dancing and rustic games took place.

Lord Clyde is, it is said, to have the vacant baton as an especial mark of her Majesty's appreciation of his lordship's brilliant services.

Sir James Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak, it appears, is determined to keep up his domination in the Eastern seas, he having, according to the *North British Mail*, purchased a screw-steamer in Port Glasgow, with the intention of fitting her with two swivel guns, fore and aft, as well as broadsiders, to act against the piratical prahus on the coast of Borneo.

Joseph Town, Esq., a gentleman well known in Leeds in connexion with many religious and benevolent objects, died early on Saturday morning, after an illness of but a few hours. Mr. Town's age was fifty-six.

On Monday morning the Duke of Cambridge reviewed the Coldstream Guards in Hyde-park. The presence of Lord Clyde excited great enthusiasm.

On Saturday afternoon her Majesty and family embarked on board the Royal yacht *Victoria* and *Albert*, and steamed round the Isle of Wight. The Royal yacht returned to its moorings off Osborne-pier about seven o'clock.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left town on Saturday afternoon for Osborne, on a visit to her Majesty, and returned on Monday.

Some of the residents of the Isle of Man are, says the *Cumberland Pacquet*, endeavouring to get up a feeling in favour of Sir John Bowring as the new governor, the Hon. C. Hope, the present governor, having resigned.

Law, Police, and Assize.

DISSENTING TRUSTEES OF GRAMMAR-SCHOOLS.—The Master of the Rolls gave judgment on Thursday in the case of the Wotton-under-Edge Grammar-school. This was an application to have words introduced into a scheme for the future management of this school, already settled, by which persons not being members of the Church of England were to be excluded from being trustees of this long-established grammar-school. By the scheme as settled, the Mayor of Wotton-under-Edge was declared *ex officio* a trustee, but it turned out that the mayor for the time being was a Dissenter, and it was contended that express words should be introduced, making it a qualification that the mayor was not eligible unless he was a member of the Church of England. His Honour, without hearing the counsel on the other side, said that no doubt the cases of the Ilminster and Stafford charities favoured the view that Protestant trustees should be preferred in Protestant establishments, but he could not interfere now. The costs of all parties would come out of the funds of the charity.

THE AGAPEMONE.—Vice-Chancellor Stuart on Wednesday delivered judgment upon the case of Nottidge v. Prince, and set aside the gift of the late Miss Nottidge to Brother Prince, of the Abode of Love at Bridgwater. In the course of his judgment, he said: "The strength of religious influence is far beyond that of gratitude to a guardian, trustee, or attorney, and the same ground of public utility which requires this court to guard against such influences has its most important application to that influence, which is the strongest. In Roman Catholic countries, where spiritual influence has its highest dominion, public feeling has required the interposition of an absolute and imperative check. The law of France, as stated by M. Pothier, absolutely prohibits not only all gifts by a penitent to his confessor, but also all gifts to that religious community of which the confessor is a member. In the present case, the grossness of the imposition, and the weakness of the person who was imposed upon, makes the right of the plaintiff very clear." Judgment for the plaintiff, with costs.

A PAINFUL CASE.—Vice-Chancellor Stuart was on Thursday called upon to decide a painful case arising out of the frauds of David Hughes, the solicitor condemned to ten years' penal servitude for fraud. Mr. Ogilvie really had held a valid mortgage over a property which by the fraud of Hughes, his own solicitor, he was induced to convey, under pretences that it was necessary he should grant leases at rack rents with a view to a sale; the deeds were really conveyances. The defendant Jeafferson was a purchaser for a valuable consideration. The Vice-Chancellor decided that the deeds must be given up to be cancelled; that the plaintiff is entitled to his mortgage security and to possession of the property comprised therein.

THE ANTIMONY POISONING CASE.—The examination of Winslow, who is charged with having poisoned Mrs. James, of Liverpool, was completed at the Liverpool Police-court, on Monday. It was shown by Professor Taylor and Dr. Edwards, who had analysed the stomach, viscera, and discharges of the deceased, that antimony must have been administered during life, and Drs. Cameron and Pemberton stated that, in their opinion, death had been accelerated by the administration of that poison. The prisoner was committed for trial, his solicitor reserving his defence.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.—At Nottingham Assizes, John Fenton was tried for the wilful murder of Charles Spencer. The evidence was wholly circumstantial, and of three distinct species. Pistols found hard by the body of the deceased, which were fitted by the bullets extracted from his head, were sworn

to have been the property of the prisoner's father, to whose house and property the prisoner had succeeded; and he was shown to have been up to a recent time possessed of pistols, and bullets found on him corresponded with them. If the prisoner had parted with his pistols, how was it that he had bullets in his pocket, and caps, one of these bullets exactly fitting the pistols found, and the caps also fitting the nipple? There was a track of footmarks from the gate near Gamson's barn to that opposite the prisoner's house; the clothes showed marks of discoloration, which Mr. Herapath of Bristol had analysed, and he had proved that, although the stains were caused by blood, he could not swear it was human, and not the blood of an animal. Verdict, guilty. Sentence death.

COMMITTAL OF TWO PRIZEFIGHTERS.—At Oxford, on Thursday, two men, named Joseph Goss, *alias* "the Unknown," and Jemmy Welch, who officiated as the second of Sayers in the recent prize-fight for the championship, were brought before two County magistrates, Dr. Wynter, and Guy Thomson, Esq., charged with unlawfully creating a breach of the peace, by making an assault upon, and fighting a pitched battle with Bodger Crutchley, of Birmingham, in the parish of Checkenden, on Tuesday week. It appeared that early on that morning, the defendants, in company with a number of other people, left London by a special train on the Great Western Railway, and alighted at the Wallingford-road station, a short distance from which a ring was formed, and Goss and Crutchley fought for 100*l.* a side. After a contest which lasted three hours and twenty minutes, "the Unknown" was declared the victor. A crowd of 300 or 400 persons were assembled to witness the fight, and at its termination they quietly dispersed. Warrants were subsequently issued for the apprehension of the leaders, and placed in the hands of the police, and Goss was taken into custody at Northampton, and Welch was arrested at his residence in London. They were committed to take their trial at the next quarter sessions, but were eventually admitted to bail, themselves in 100*l.* each and one surety each in 50*l.*

A SCENE AT A CAPITAL CONVICTION.—The following is a sketch of the proceedings which took place at Tyrone Assizes when the jury returned into the box, and handed down the issue of guilty against Holden, the policeman, for the murder of Sergeant M'Clelland:—When the verdict was announced, there was a good deal of emotion displayed in court. As for the prisoner, the colour left his face for a moment, but he retained his self-possession, with wonderful firmness. Baron Hughes, who assumed the black cap, said—It now becomes my duty, John Holden, to pronounce upon you the extreme penalty of the law. You—Prisoner (interrupting): My lord, before you speak, I wish to say that, as it has been stated that M'Clelland was shot, and as the jury have agreed that I shot him, I should be shot also. I wish to be shot also, as that was the case. Baron Hughes: Have you anything more to say. Prisoner: Nothing, unless to ask that you will be so kind as to grant this request. I will be very happy to be shot. Baron Hughes: I cannot. Prisoner: I would be very happy, and I have a few personal friends among the police whom I would select, Constable [the name escaped us], for instance. Baron Hughes: Prisoner, I would beg of you to dismiss from your mind all such notions. The learned baron then passed sentence in the usual form.

Miscellaneous News.

A MAN SAVED BY CANINE SAGACITY.—A sagacious dog at Berwick, on Monday last, came to the station-master, and played such antics to and fro as induced the master to follow along the railway-bridge. A poor man was found lying run over by a train, one leg so frightfully crushed as to require amputation to save life. Had it not been for the dog, another train speedily due would have passed over the man's body and cut him to pieces.

SEDITIONARY MEETING.—The Irishmen resident in Liverpool assembled last week in great numbers in the Tontonic Hall in that town, for the purpose of promoting the repeal of the "parchment union" between Great Britain and Ireland. An invasion of Ireland by the Emperor of the French was hinted at; Marshal M'Mahon was suggested as the future king; and violent declamatory resolutions were proposed and enthusiastically adopted by the meeting.

BURGLARY AT THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. LILLY, THE QUEEN'S NURSE.—On Sunday morning, during the absence of the family at church, the residence of Mrs. Lilly, her Majesty's nurse, situated in the Camberwell New-road, was burglariously entered, and the whole of the valuable presents made to Mrs. Lilly by the Queen, the Duchess of Kent, the Royal children, and other persons of distinction, were carried off. The thieves have not been apprehended.

THE ASTRONOMICAL EXPEDITION TO NORTH SPAIN.—The Himalaya screw steamship, Captain John Seacombe, arrived at Spithead on Saturday, after a fine passage from Santander, having on board the astronomer royal and the gentlemen composing the expedition which has visited Spain for the purpose of observing the recent solar eclipse. On landing from the Himalaya several of the members of the expedition expressed in the strongest terms their gratification at the accommodation and the attention they had received while on board that vessel.

THE METROPOLITAN SUBTERRANEAN RAILWAY.—On Saturday a considerable portion of the Euston-road, at the east end, was enclosed with a paling for the purpose of forming the underground railway from King's-cross to Smithfield, and of erecting a railway

station. Omnibuses and all descriptions of vehicles will in consequence have to turn out of the Euston-road into Argyll-square. The works can now be pushed on with considerable rapidity, as the deviation of the sewers has been accomplished nearly throughout the whole distance. It is intended to excavate the ground, and then to arch over the line, this being thought a safer and more expeditious way than to proceed by tunnelling.

THE STORMS OF SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.—Both on Saturday and Sunday the metropolis and environs were visited by severe thunderstorms, accompanied by heavy rain and showers of hail. Some of the peals of thunder were perfectly terrific. In Pimlico two new houses were struck and shaken to their very foundations, and on Sunday morning, some hours after the storm, they came down with a crash. Happily they were uninhabited. Near Windsor the lightning struck a labourer, named Joseph Langley, and three horses, at work in a field belonging to Baylis Farm, killing the whole of them instantly. The lightning tore down the electric telegraph on the railway near Slough, the wires being bent and twisted in an extraordinary manner. It also injured the roof of a portion of the infantry barracks in Sheet-street, Windsor.

THE PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF 1862.—The commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851 have, after maturely considering the proposals for holding an exhibition in 1862, offered to let to the promoters 16½ acres of the land at Kensington-gore, for the purpose of erecting upon it the required buildings. They stipulate that certain portions of the exhibition buildings shall be of a permanent character, and that a sum of 10,000*l.* shall be paid to them out of the profits of the undertaking, to be appropriated for future exhibitions. The guarantee fund now exceeds 340,000*l.*, and it is made up of guarantors who have put down their names for sums varying from 100*l.* to 10,000*l.* The Prince Consort and Messrs. Uzielli are the two guarantors of the larger amounts. A Royal commission will, it is understood, be shortly issued for carrying out the affair, as in the case of the Exhibition of 1851.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.—All the accounts we receive from China concur in representing everything as going on as well as possible as regards the British expedition. The whole of the troops had arrived with the exception of the siege train, and there was at hand a small siege train, sufficient to commence with until its arrival. The army was in wonderfully good health, excellent spirits, and from the generals downwards, full of mutual confidence. The expedition was about to start for the north, but at the date of our advice, there appeared to be considerable doubt as to the French being ready in time. Indeed, the accounts we hear on excellent authority of the state of our allies are not calculated to sustain their boasted superiority in organisation. They had no horses for their guns, next to no commissariat, and very few carriage animals for stores, &c. We understand that an offer made by Sir Hope Grant of a number of ponies was at first accepted by General Montauban, but afterwards rejected on the score of their expense, which was no more than that at which they had been supplied to the British army. Let us hope it will not end in our allies expecting us to supply those deficiencies which it is their pride to say they experience generally to a much less extent than ourselves.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE FRENCH EMPEROR AND THE IRISH PRESS.—The following letter appears in Saturday evening's issue of the *Tipperary Examiner*, the editor of which has repeatedly declared his dissent from the charges of enmity to the Pope which were made by many of the Irish Catholic journals against Napoleon III. The letter is introduced at considerable length by the editor, who gives it as a complete justification of his own views of the French policy in Rome. The following is the translation:—

The Emperor's Cabinet, St. Cloud, July 6.
Sir,—When in a country the press passionately persists in forgetting itself in order to calumniate and misrepresent the intentions of a foreign sovereign, nothing can be more pleasing, or even more consoling, than to see a clever and disinterested writer rise up spontaneously to defend him. You, Sir, have been that writer; you have had the singular merit, in resisting the general overwhelming impulse, to oppose a conscientious judgment to false interpretation, and a calm voice to the clamours of malevolence; thus success has gradually crowned your efforts, and if the error be not totally destroyed, it is at least already much enfeebled, so much power does truth bestow on him whom she animates with her inspirations. I have, then, with real satisfaction, submitted various articles published in your esteemed journal to the Emperor, and his Majesty entertains for them the sense of gratitude the sincere expression of which he charges me to address to you. Accept, Sir, the assurance of my most distinguished considerations.—The Emperor's Secretary, Chief of the Cabinet, MOCQUARD.

A. W. Harnett, Esq., Proprietor and Editor of the *Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford Examiner*, Clonmel, Ireland.

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—About 9 15 p.m. on Friday, the up-express train, due in London at 9 30 p.m. from the north, had proceeded safely on its journey, up to about midway of Tottenham tunnel (about three-quarters of a mile in length), when from the breaking of one of the fore-axles of the engine the whole train was thrown completely off the line in the utmost disorder and confusion. The engine running against one side of the tunnel brought the train to a stand in about two minutes, throwing some of the carriages on the down-rails, and against one side of the tunnel, while the engine reclined on the other. The guard's van had its top taken completely off, and the wheels, axles, and

doors of some of the carriages were much broken, the whole forming a dead block to both the up and down lines. The lights in nearly the whole of the carriages were extinguished by the sudden jerks, and what with the alarm whistle, the shrieks of the passengers, and the total darkness for upwards of ten minutes, the feelings of the terrified passengers may be better imagined than described. Happily, however, none of the passengers were seriously hurt, but were enabled to proceed to town by a special train which was telegraphed for from the Wood-green station, and reached King's-cross at twelve o'clock. The guard had his hand rather severely crushed, which was attended to by a medical gentleman who happened to be in the down-train (which was stopped at Wood-green), who came along with several other passengers to render assistance. Had the accident occurred on an embankment the whole train must have gone over. The scene was most frightful, and such as the horror-stricken passengers will not readily forget.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Few places afford so rare an opportunity for enjoying a wet holiday as the Crystal Palace. Last Saturday afternoon the neighbourhood of Sydenham was visited with a severe thunderstorm, which, however, did not interfere with the musical arrangements, beyond giving an occasional preponderance to the "drum" accompaniment. The singers announced for the occasion were Mdle. Artôt, Miss Eleanor Wilkinson, and Mr. Santley. Mdle. Artôt executed an air with variations of the most elaborate description with great skill and wonderful flexibility of voice, but to a great extent the melody was quite concealed by these brilliant interpolations. Mr. Santley, who has a rich and powerful voice which he well knows how to use, sang with his usual vigour and sweetness. Miss Wilkinson, who appeared for the first time at this concert, performed her part very well. Her voice, though not very powerful, is sweet and pleasing. Solos for the flute and cornet were also given, the former by M. de Vroye, the latter by Mr. Levy; both of them appeared to give great satisfaction. On Tuesday, August 7th, the metropolitan districts of the Manchester Unity of Odd-Fellows hold their annual *fête* in aid of the Widow and Orphan and Distress Funds. Last year the number of visitors was nearly 43,000, and this year the committee anticipate a much greater demonstration than on any previous occasion. Beyond the usual attractions the great fountains will be displayed, a round of athletic sports provided, and a great marquee for dancing.

THE MURDER NEAR FROME.—The morning papers have been largely occupied with details of the mysterious murder of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Kent, at Road, near Frome. The child was removed from the bedside of his nurse in the dead of night, and its mutilated body was found in a water-closet. No clue has been obtained to the murderer. The nurse was suspected, but was discharged, after examination. Suspicion then attached to Constance Kent, half-sister of the deceased; but she has also been liberated. The magistrates have, however, called upon her father, Mr. Kent, to enter into his own recognisances for 200*l.* for her appearance when called upon. Mrs. Kent, the mother of the murdered child, was confined on Saturday morning, the day after her step-daughter, Miss Constance Kent, was liberated on the charge of having been implicated in this mysterious tragedy. A physician writes to one of the daily papers:—

It has been suggested that the murder at Frome was the deed of a somnambulist. Allow me to relate the following incident, which happened when I was a boy:—Early one morning I was awakened by my father coming into my room, and exclaiming, "Have you seen the baby?" The house was soon roused, the cook came out of her room, and was requested to call the nurse who slept with her. She soon returned, and took my mother into the servant's room, where she had the pleasure of seeing my little sister very comfortably asleep on the arm of the nurse, who was with great difficulty awakened, and who had in her sleep gone down stairs, opened my father's bedroom door, gently lifted the infant from the bed where it had slept between my parents, and returned to her own unnoticed. On inquiry she was found to have been a somnambulist for years.

THE BROADSTAIRS BOATMEN.—Few meetings held in the assembly rooms of Broadstairs have created so wide or deep an interest as the one held there on the evening of Saturday last. It was a gathering of the friends and subscribers to the fund for releasing the Broadstairs boatmen from Maidstone Gaol. The prompt appeal of Mr. Charles Reed, inserted in the *Times*, mainly obtained this. The notice convening the meeting announced that the amount had been subscribed, that the men were released from gaol, and that the public were thanked for their prompt and generous aid. The room itself told a deep and melancholy tale of the manly, daring deeds performed by these brave men, the various relics—as figure-heads and ensigns of the vessels whose crews or passengers they had saved from the treacherous Goodwin and other parts of the coast—being suspended around the walls, while the men occupied seats in the centre of the building, quiet and unobtrusive observers of all that was passing around. As an appropriate prelude, their wives and families were regaled with tea, &c., in another apartment, thanks to the kind consideration and attentive care of Mrs. Reed and her friends. There was a good attendance, chiefly visitors, and much interest was displayed in the statements advanced. Mr. J. C. Du Cane, Mr. Edward Baines, M.P., and a number of other gentlemen having addressed the meeting, the thanks of the meeting were voted to the public who had so promptly and generously responded to the appeal for aid towards the fund for the release of the Broadstairs boatmen from Maidstone

gaol, in default of payment of 150*l.* law costs, incurred by them in prosecuting a claim for services rendered to the Prussian barque *Martha*, stranded on the Goodwin Sands, March 6, 1859.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—After numerous fruitless efforts to recover the *débris* of the Atlantic cable, the attempt has finally been abandoned. Mr. Varley, the electrician to the company, reports:—"After repeated attempts to raise the cable by grappelling, in order to test its electrical condition, and with a view to land it at New Perlican, as instructed by the board, we regret having to report that, although we have on many occasions been able to raise the bight, and so get on board at different times pieces of cable, in all amounting to about seven miles, we have invariably found it broken again a few miles off." Mr. Varley proceeds with a detailed account of the different voyages that have been made, in the hope of recovering the cable. Writing afterwards of the bottom near Newfoundland, he says:—"Although mud is shown on the charts, there are most unquestionably rocks also, as was too plainly indicated by the state of the cable, rock-weed and sea animalcules adhering to and surrounding it in many places, showing that it had been suspended clear of the bottom. The cable was invariably hauled in by hand to avoid unnecessary strain. The recovered cable varied in condition very much, and what is most important is, that even those portions which came out of the black mud were so perished in numerous patches that the outer covering parted on board during the process of hauling in, and but for the dexterity and courage of the men in seizing hold of it beyond the break, where the iron wires stuck out like bunches of highly-sharpened needle-points, we should not have known so much of its condition. Those portions of the recovered cable that were wrapped with tarred yarn were sound, the tar and hemp having preserved the iron wires bright and free from rust. This will be further reported on when the pieces of recovered cable have been more closely examined. It is with deep regret that we have to inform you that it has been necessary to abandon the cable."

Literature.

A History of England during the Reign of George the Third. By W. MASSEY, M.P. Vol. III. London: J. W. Parker and Son.

THE two previous volumes of Mr. Massey's History have made his qualities as a historical writer clearly apparent and well known. He is an excellent narrator of what he undertakes to tell. He is carefully industrious in the collection of his materials; and tolerably skillful in combining them into an effective whole. But he has no large view of the scope of history:—Government and Parliament, political intrigues and celebrated debates, fill up his circle; and the social progress of the nation, and the character of the times, are scarcely discernible in the story. He seems to have no ruling ideas, no definite convictions. His comments on events are loose and vague; his sketches of character disjointed and inconsistent. One hesitates between supposing him to be an altogether uncertain politician, or a man vacillating under the influence of a wish to be very impartial. He has liberal sympathies, gentlemanly instincts, and thoroughly English feeling: but he seldom breathes a lofty moral spirit in the judgment of men and affairs. His book is so good, that one wishes it better;—and the man commands enough respect to make it unpleasant to withhold confidence as to his historical judgments and political tendencies.

The volume before us covers the twelve years from 1781 to 1793—an eventful period. It includes our military operations in America, the settlement of the independence of the States, the siege of Gibraltar, war with France and Spain, the appearance of Pitt in the Commons, the great Parliamentary struggles in which Burke, and Fox, and great Chatham's son bore their for ever memorable parts, the East Indian conflicts, the impeachment of Warren Hastings, the King's illness, the French Revolution,—and clustering around each of these, minor affairs that in times less significant would fix attention and create no common interest. Yet with all this variety of subject, Mr. Massey's volume is dull and cold:—wanting in even the natural colour of the incidents, and still more in the clear exhibition of the inter-relation of events. The impression made is fragmentary; and, if occasionally vivid, is never very significant. In preparing the volume, Mr. Massey tells us that he has "been much aided by information derived from private sources"; especially by a collection of voluminous materials for a life of George III., made by the late Mr. Locker, a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, about forty years since, "with the assistance of many distinguished persons, and under the sanction of the Royal Family." The progress of Mr. Locker's work was stopped by Lord Liverpool, "who thought the time had not arrived for such a publication." From this source many particulars have been gleaned, as to the personal life of the King, and the secret history of his reign, which are not a little curious, and throw a few

additional rays of light on public transactions. Besides this, Mr. Massey has had access to the correspondence of the first Lord Bolton, the friend and confidant for many years of Pitt: and other private collections have supplied interesting facts. We are glad, however, to learn from the author that this contemporary information has never been relied on without corroborative testimony: for there is great reason to fear that the large introduction into history of the partial statements, the prejudices, and the gossip communications of private persons, has done more to perplex than to assist the just estimation of many things in recent history.

Perhaps the most popularly interesting portions of this volume will be those that drag to light the secrets of the governments and of the household of George III. The following sketch is directly referred to Mr. Locker's Papers, for its "authentic particulars":—Mr. Massey being responsible for that exculpatory tone which pervades it, and which will illustrate what we mean by the charge of defect on the side of moral spirit in this history.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

"A subject of far more popular interest, though of infinitely less importance, than the two measures which have just been described, occupied the attention of Parliament in the course of this session. The Heir-apparent, though no more than twenty-five years of age, had long since acquired an evil reputation among all ranks of men. Following the example of his grandfather, Frederick, to whose character his own bore a strong family resemblance, he had, at the outset of his public life, connected himself in close political and private friendship with the dissolute leaders of the Whig party, who were engaged, not merely in opposition to the Court, but in personal hostility to the King. The Prince's education had been superintended by men of learning and piety; the manners and conduct of their Majesties in private life were exemplary. Nevertheless, the austerity of the domestic circle of the Court was such, that a young man of spirit might be excused for some irregularities on being emancipated from its irksome restraint. The King, after the fashion of the age, maintained a strict discipline in his family, and a distant demeanour towards his children. He was far from wanting in paternal tenderness; the warmth of his affection for his children was occasionally displayed in a very remarkable manner; but those who were nearest his person, and were impressed with the deepest sense of his virtuous and amiable qualities, have lamented the reserve which he habitually maintained towards every member of his family. The Queen herself had none of those endearing qualities of her sex, which often maintain harmony and happiness in a family. Bred up in a rigid formality of a petty German Court, her manners were cold and punctilious; her understanding was dull, her temper jealous and petulant. It is not surprising, therefore, that the younger members of the family longed for the day when they should be emancipated from the sober state and grim decorum of the palace. The princes rushed into the brilliant world of pleasure and excitement which awaited them, with headlong impetuosity. But the less fortunate Princesses were doomed to repine in their dreary captivity, longing for marriage as the only event which could release them.

"The Prince of Wales entered upon life with greater advantages than had attended his immediate predecessors. George the Third, kept in seclusion during the life of his grandfather, was hardly known to his people when he began to reign. His father had been too well known. George the Second was heir to a disputed inheritance, and had little in his personal character to conciliate popular favour. If we would seek a former example of the hopeful promise which attended the opening career of the Heir-apparent, we must go back to the eldest son of James, that gallant Henry Stuart, whose early promise revived the memory of the Black Prince, and whose life, had it been spared, would probably have changed the fortunes of his house, and diverted the destinies of the country from the course they ran under the guidance of his successor. In respect of natural endowments, the Prince had the advantage over all his family. His parts were above mediocrity; and he excelled in those graces of person and deportment which so powerfully recommend men in exalted station to the affections of the multitude. The former princes of the House of Hanover had been dull and ungainly, without being respectable. George the Third was slow and awkward; but the homeliness of his manners was redeemed by the decency of his private life. A Prince in the bloom of youth, handsome, gay, and gracious, was, nevertheless, welcome as a relief; and he might have enjoyed unbounded popularity without impairing the attachment of loyal subjects to a good and worthy King. The faults of such an amiable Prince would have been regarded from a favourable point of view; and much license would have been allowed to his high place and youthful ardour. It was, indeed, no ordinary misconduct which could have effaced these favourable impressions. The manners of the time permitted excesses, which are no longer considered venial. So far as public opinion was concerned, the Prince might have indulged with impunity in the pleasures of the table, and in the ordinary foibles of youth. The country would readily have condoned his irregularities, and paid his debts. But there is a point beyond which toleration is not extended either to the high or to the low. Common honesty and truth are exacted from every Englishman. In these indispensable qualities the Prince of Wales had been found deficient. It first became whispered, and was afterwards the common talk, that His Royal Highness was not a man of his word; and many adventures in which he was engaged became the subjects of public scandal."

Many new particulars as to the King's illness are here brought forward,—a sad story, which moves one to pity.

INSANITY OF GEORGE III.

"The history of the King's illness shewed that the most exalted station did not wholly exempt the sufferer from this stupid and inhuman usage. The King's disorder manifested itself principally in unceasing talk, but no disposition to violence was exhibited. Yet he was

subjected constantly to the severe discipline of the strait waistcoat; he was secluded from the Queen and his family; he was denied the use of a knife and fork, of scissors, or any instrument with which he might inflict bodily injury. Such potty vexatious treatment could not fail to aggravate a disorder, the leading symptom of which was nervous irritability, caused by over application, extreme abstemiousness, and domestic anxiety. It would have been well if the errors of the physicians had been confined to ignorance. But their negligence was still more reprehensible. While the poor maniac was deprived of those tender offices, which his wife and daughters might have rendered, he was abandoned to the care of low mercenaries; and so little discrimination was observed in the choice of his attendants, that the charge of his person devolved chiefly on a German page named Ernst, who was utterly unworthy to be trusted with the care of the humblest of his fellow-creatures. This man, who had been raised by the patronage of His Majesty, repaid the kindness of his royal master with the most brutal ingratitude. He went so far as to strike the helpless King; and on one occasion, when His Majesty wished to protract his exercise in the gardens at Kew, Ernst seized him in his arms, carried him into a chamber, and throwing him violently on a sofa, 'so aimed, in an insolent manner to the attendants, 'There is your King for you.'

"These outrages were perpetrated in the seclusion of the Palace at Kew, to which the King had been removed in the month of October, at the instance of the Prince of Wales. His Majesty had been persuaded to leave Windsor, to which he was much attached, by the promise that he should see his children at Kew. He entered the carriage cheerfully; but on passing through the iron gates of the little park, he put his hands before his face and burst into tears. Recovering his composure, however, he talked to the equerries who accompanied him in the carriage in his ordinary hurried manner, pointing out the objects in the road, and anticipating the pleasure, long denied him, of seeing his wife and daughters. But on his arrival at Kew, he found himself a prisoner. Proceeding towards the apartments he usually occupied, he was stopped, and conducted into a large room, where he found the pages who were to be his keepers waiting to receive him. The equerries, among whom was his faithful and valued servant, General Harcourt, according to the orders they had received, withdrew. The physicians also, who had accompanied the royal patient from Windsor, having consigned him to the charge of the pages, also thought proper to retire, and actually returned to London the same night. The King then impatiently demanded to see his family; and the promise under which he had been induced to leave his Palace at Windsor was, in cruel mockery, fulfilled. The Princesses were brought before the window; the King, on seeing them, rushed forward to lift the sash, but it was screwed down. A paroxysm was the immediate consequence of this cruel restraint; the Princesses were hastily removed, and the King was dragged from the window, entreating to be allowed to speak to his children.

"It is not surprising that the King made no progress towards recovery under treatment such as this, which continued until the first week in December, when, happily, Dr. Willis was called in."

Here are a few bits of scattered information worth gleaning:—

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

"The King was extremely averse to the unqualified concession of the independence. The day after the Cabinet had decided upon unconditional acknowledgment, the Chancellor, who, above all the ministers, possessed the confidence of the King, wrote a private letter to Lord Shelburne, urging some modification of a term so humiliating to the country. But, though 'he cannot part with a persuasion he has so long entertained, that something more might be done upon this point,' Thurlow, true to the character in which Pitt afterwards described him, 'objecting to everything and proposing nothing,' suggests no modification of the offensive term.—*Bolton MSS.*"

DISMISSAL OF "THE COALITION."

"The letters were not delivered until twelve at night, the King having waited all day in expectation that the Ministers would resign. Lord North received his dismissal with characteristic humour. He was in bed when the despatch arrived, and being informed that Sir E. Nepean, the Under-Secretary, desired to see him, he replied, that in that case Sir Evan must see Lady North too; and he positively refused to rise. Sir Evan was accordingly admitted to the bed-room, and, on informing Lord North that he came by His Majesty's commands to demand the seals of his office, Lord North gave him the key of the closet where they were kept, and turned round to sleep.—*Locker MSS.*"

THE KING ON THE CONSTITUTION.

"George the Third, though he exercised more personal influence over public affairs than any monarch since Elizabeth, thought himself unduly restrained whenever he was prevented having his own way. I have seen the following memorandum, copied from the papers of one of the King's confidential servants. 'He (the King) said, he thought the English Constitution the finest system in the world. If it had a fault, it was that of its not being fit for a king. He was the only slave.'—*MS.*"

The prevalence of corruption in the Ministry, and in Parliament, and its direct use by the King, will be found to have some fresh illustration from Mr. Massey's private sources of information. Relatively to Burke's Civil Establishment Bill, we are told that a Treasury Paper among the Bolton MSS. states that the Secret Service Fund amounted to nearly 57,000*l.*, of which no less than 40,000*l.* was placed at the disposal of the joint Secretaries of the Treasury! The Paymaster, on the same authority, had regular perquisites of ten per cent. on all salaries; 3*d.* in the pound on all moneys issued to him by the Treasury; and 10*s.* per cent. on all payments to tradesmen; while the "balances of public money, frequently amounting to hundreds of thousands of pounds, stood in his name, and yielded him profit as a private deposit account."

"In time of war, the gains of the office swelled to an

enormous amount. The paymaster was entitled to, or claimed, a percentage on subsidies to foreign powers, the profits arising from which alone were sometimes equal to the revenue of an Electorate or a Grand-Duchy. By holding this lucrative appointment for a few years, the first Lord Holland, who entered upon public life a needy adventurer, was enabled to found a family, and to pay his younger son's debts, to the amount of a quarter of a million."

The same rottenness appears when Pitt, desiring to create a unity of interests between England and Ireland, "directed the Irish Government to furnish him with particular information as to the actual constitution of the House of Commons, and the parties and interests by which it was influenced." Here is a curious record!—"a few entries at random"!

"H—H—, son-in-law to Lord A—, and brought into Parliament by him. Studies the law; wishes to be a Commissioner of Baracks, or in some similar place. Would go into orders and take a living."

"H—D—, brother to Lord C—. Applied for office; but, as no specific promise could be made, has lately voted in opposition. Easy to be had, if thought expedient. A silent, gloomy man."

"L—M— refuses to accept 500*l.* per annum; states very high pretensions from his skill in House of Commons management; expects 1,000*l.* per annum. N.B. Be careful of him."

"T—N— has been in the army, and is now on half-pay; wishes a troop of dragoons on full-pay. States his pretensions to be fifteen years service in Parliament. N.B. Would prefer office to military promotion; but already has, and has long had, a pension. Character, especially on the side of truth, not favourable."

"R—P—, independent, but well disposed to Government. His four sisters have pensions; and his object is a living for his brother."

"T—P—, brother to Lord L—, and brought in by him, a captain in the navy; wishes for some sinecure employment.—*Bolton MSS.*"

We had marked for quotation, but must omit, Mr. Massey's temperate defence of the poor King against the worst of the reproaches heaped upon his memory—also, his criticism of Fox—and his observations, in two or three places, on Edmund Burke. The two latter have a see-saw character, and say and unsay in a manner we do not understand; but on the whole are adverse to both those politicians. The amusing account of the first speech of John Scott, Lord Eldon, is much more in Mr. Massey's own proper vein than the political judgment of the conduct of Great Britain towards the colonies, or the application of fixed principles to the movements and tendencies of parties. The discerning, practical, but still conventional, member of the House of Commons, is never out of sight in these pages, and is heard in every word on the first appearance of Pitt.

PITT'S FIRST SPEECH.

"The debate on the second reading of the Bill, was remarkable for the first speech of William Pitt. The name which he bore, together with the academic reputation which he brought with him into the House of Commons, had raised expectation to the highest pitch; and, probably no young man ever addressed the House of Commons for the first time under circumstances at once so encouraging and so formidable. The mute attention of an assembly, which, however prone to political error, is always correct in its estimate of oratorical pretension, is a trial which few men of any sensibility encounter without trepidation. Still, it is no very difficult task for a young man of fair abilities to write a tolerable political essay, to get it by rote, and to deliver it in an agreeable manner, from a back bench of the House of Commons. Every session produces exhibitions of this character, more or less removed from mediocrity. But the first exhibition of Mr. Pitt at once attained to excellence. As a prepared speech, though not free from the antithetical style and balanced periods of a youthful orator, its composition was far above an average; but it rarely happens, that a speaker who addresses the House for the first time, ventures to plunge into the debate, and answer the arguments of members who have taken prominent parts in the discussion. The art of debating, which leads to the highest political stations in this country, is seldom acquired, even by men of great ability, without years of painful and persevering practice. Great, therefore, was the admiration excited by a young man of one and twenty, who, on his first appearance, showed himself a proficient in an art so rare and so highly prized. His tall spare figure, though deficient in grace and comeliness, had already an air of dignity and command. A fine sonorous voice completely filled the House, and gave effect to the long imposing periods which rolled forth with unbroken fluency. The sentiments which he uttered, in these early days at least, were worthy of the son of Chatham."

It is in keeping with the representation of a cotton-manufacturing constituency, that Mr. Massey's only reference, as far as we recollect, to the commercial and social progress of the nation, is in the shape of a page on those "magnificent engines" and "sources of wealth"—the "spinning jenny, the mule, and the power-loom."

We should be unwilling to lose the completion of this work; for it has its own special character; and is valuable as a full and well-informed narrative of public affairs.

Four College Sermons. By the Rev. W. G. CLARK, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

MR. CLARK has been a student himself, and preaches like one who is acquainted with the difficulties which beset a university life. The practice of college preaching cannot be too strongly recommended. The students

need sermons adapted to their own peculiar circumstances, and this teaching cannot be supplied to them by the ordinary ministers of the town, who have their own congregations to attend to, while the small accommodation of the university church would of itself shut out many from such a privilege. Mr. Clark seems carefully to have kept before him the nature of his audience. His four sermons relate chiefly to the questions which agitate the religious world at the present day, and are written by a minister of Christ for hearers who are many of them aspiring to the same office. Whilst acknowledging the difficulties to be real difficulties, he seeks to point out the only true way of meeting them—counselling that we should stand firmly by the cardinal and immutable doctrines of our creed, directly given us by God himself; but that we should admit that whatever is human in our belief may be wrong, and therefore untenable; and warning us against a too arrogant condemnation of objections on the one hand, and a too hasty compliance on the other. The beautiful language and composition of these sermons would make them especially attractive to educated minds: indeed, the fault throughout the book is this, that the sermons have too much of the character of scholarly expositions; and although Mr. Clark has not failed to notice the condition of the heart before God, he seems not always thoroughly to grasp this more inward part of his subject. This is especially the case in the first sermon, on non-conformity to the world, where he addresses himself rather to the gentleman and the scholar than to the man and the Christian. In this sermon Mr. Clark complains of the bigotry of those who persuade themselves that an assiduous denunciation of all that militates with their own notions of Christianity is true religion; but it is rather a sermon against conformity to these religious cliques, than against conformity to the world. The case with the Romans, says Mr. Clark, was a plain one. They were surrounded by the most corrupt society that has ever existed in Europe; and how could the Church, with its love of purity, conform to such abominations? But with us it is different. Religion has triumphed over the world: and the world's standard now, though it fall short of the Christian standard, is no longer hostile to it. The gentleman, in so far as he is a gentleman, like the Christian, rules his heart in accordance with God's law; while the censoriousness and uncharitableness of religious cliques are utterly alien to them. The conclusion is, that many men who conform to the world are better men than many enthusiasts who do not. This may be true, but still there is at least this difference—that while the Christian professedly endeavours to live in accordance with God's laws, the gentleman professes only to comply with the rules of society—the coincidence of the gentleman with the Christian being, as far as he is concerned, purely accidental. We cannot help wishing that Mr. Clark had appealed more to the higher principles of the Christian spirit than to the feelings of a gentleman. Nonconformity to the world (to whose assaults we are still open) is more difficult for us now than it was for the Romans, inasmuch as it is more difficult to convict the conspirator who dwells among us as a friend than to combat the enemy who openly attacks. In the fourth sermon Mr. Clark has pointed out some of the dangers which we must expect from the world: we are not to allow the results to which science, geology, philology, &c., are every day introducing us, to lead us to expect similar definite and tangible results in theology, which in its nature does not admit of them; nor to blind our hearts to the spiritual and eternal; but rather, wherever the conclusions of science clash with our preconceived religious notions, to investigate them in an earnest and humble spirit of truth, "assured (to use Mr. Clark's beautiful simile) that like Ilium, whose ramparts were built by the joint labours of Poseidon and Æacus, our fortress too will be assailable only in the portion due to human handiwork." The second sermon, upon "The Two Advents," reminds us of that watchfulness which is necessary to our Christian life; while the third, upon "Man's Meanness and Greatness," warns us against that intellectual pride which is so great a danger in student-life.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Wycliffe and the Huguenots. By Rev. W. HANNA, LL.D. (T. Constable and Co.)—These sketches of the rise of the Reformation in England, and of the early history of Protestantism in France, popularise two of the most interesting and significant portions of modern church history in a manner that can scarcely be exceeded for vividness and energy. The two courses of lectures of which it consists differ somewhat in character,—that on Wycliffe, as dealing with a familiar personal story, being full of picture and episode: that on the Huguenots being strictly narrative. Subjects on which so many have written, do not often find a new writer who, for merely popular use, so thoroughly masters the materials, passes them through the crucible of his own mind, and reproduces them with so much of freshness and breathing life. "Sketches" are apt to be either meagre through brevity, or dull through condensation:—these are neither; but have a remarkable fullness, and are intensely interesting. The subjects have been studied at first hand, and thoroughly, by the author: so that the best informed ecclesiastical student may read with delight what the less cultivated read for information. Justice is done to the labours of Dr. Vaughan, to whom we all owe

a debt of deep and lasting gratitude for the too feebly recognised service of the "first full development of Wycliffe's character and services as a religious Reformer." But readers in general will find most novelty in the chapters on the Huguenots,—and that part of the work alone might entitle it to the warmest welcome, and to an enduring place amongst books of its useful class.—*Earthly and Heavenly Things.* By Rev. JAMES GRIERSON, D.D., Errol. (Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.)—A work devoted to the unfolding of the great fundamental truths of spiritual experience and life contained in our Lord's conversation with Nicodemus. A well-studied, clear-minded, sensible, and well-written book; but less forcible and suggestive than sound and exhaustive.

Cleanings.

A Genoa paper announces the arrival of Father Gavazzi at Palermo.

A Dundee merchant has, it is said, put down 15,000*l.* for a people's park for that town.

The authoress of "Adam Bede" is at present travelling in Italy.

Electric bells and telegraphs are likely to be brought into use in private mansions and hotels.

A large volume will be published, under the direction of the Astronomer Royal, of the records of the different astronomers of the Himalaya expedition.

Mr. Murray has in the press, "The Census and the Church-rate: a Charge," by the Archdeacon of Barnstaple; and a new "Life of William Pitt," by Earl Stanhope.

Amongst the grants for the Civil Service estimates for public works appears the sum of 4,000*l.* for decoration of the Houses of Parliament, paid for the year to Messrs. Maclise, Ward, and Cope.

A NEW TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The United Kingdom Electric Telegraph Company proposes to introduce a system of electric communication on the Post-office principle of a uniform charge irrespective of distance. The rate proposed is a shilling for a short message to any part of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Walter Thornbury, the biographer of Turner, has addressed a circular to all known friends of the late great English landscape painter, soliciting unpublished letters, notes of prices, or any other information likely to be useful in the work he has undertaken.

Messrs. Routledge and Co. have in the press a new "History of England," by the Rev. J. White; a volume of "Poems," by Gerald Massey; and various works of fiction, among them "Odd People," by Captain Mayne Reid; "The Unloved One," by Mrs. Holland; and "Sunshine and Clouds in the Morning of Life," by Ann Bowman.

"On the night of Wednesday last, or more probably early in the morning of Thursday," says the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, "the thermometer in the garden of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick sank to 34 deg. Fahr. In the same place a radiating thermometer marked 30 deg. Have we any authenticated parallel to this in the dog-days?"

PHOTOGRAPHY was used in aid of the police at Huntingdon on Thursday week. Samuel Oliver was convicted of sacrilegiously entering a church and stealing Bibles and Prayer-books. His photographic portrait had been sent to all the gaolers in England, which elicited the unfavourable fact that Samuel had been summarily convicted twenty times before, so his sentence on this occasion was six years' penal servitude.

ELECTRICITY IN ADVANCE OF TIME.—The announcement of the accouchement of the Princess Frederick William of Prussia on Tuesday was telegraphed direct to her Majesty at Osborne, from the Palace at Potsdam, without any break or interruption. The young Princess was born at ten minutes past eight a.m., but the fact was known at Osborne at five minutes past eight! This apparent paradox is explained by the difference of longitude of the two places.

THE GREAT DESERT OF THE SALT LAKE.—The malediction of Heaven seems to weigh heavily on the solitude, which reminds one of the desolate shores of the Dead Sea, where Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed. To the east there appeared inaccessible mountain ridges, and blood-coloured rocks dotted with green spots; on their flanks undulated dark clouds; whilst thick vapours moved above their summits, like the smoke of a volcano upon an azure sky. Light mists produced at twilight, hovered amid its vague glimmer, and danced over the waters, looking like crape tinged with the most lively pink; this crape spread over the horizon a transparent veil that shed upon nature the charm of a faint light, which, as it gradually rose to the summit of the mountains, assumed a more sombre hue, an indescribable, dismal appearance, that filled the soul with sadness and the eyes with tears. This immense valley, of a lugubrious and funeral aspect, recalls to mind that of Jehoshaphat, the valley of graves. An imposing silence continually reigns around this deserted lake, which might well be called the "Lake of Death." On its sterile strand, on the porphyry of its banks, you never hear the patter of the rain, the whistle of the wind, the leaves falling from the trees, the chirp of the birds, nor the swallow's rapid flight through the air. All is calm and gloomy like the vaults of a gigantic sepulchre. One would say that God, in a day of wrath, had cursed these solitudes on account of the crimes of their inhabitants, whose ashes lay mouldering for many centuries beneath the sands of the deserts.—*The Great Deserts of North America.* By the Abbé Domenech.

BIRTH.

MERRIMAN.—July 25, at 1, Waverley-place, St. John's-wood, the wife of the Rev. Edward Merriman, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DONOVAN-BATEMAN.—June 17, at the Independent Chapel, George's-street, Cork, by the Rev. J. W. L. McAssey, Mr. George R. Donovan, of Myrtle-hill-terrace, to Eliza, only surviving daughter of the late Mr. J. S. Bateman, of Youghal.

BAKER-UNTHANK.—July 19, at the Friends' Meeting House, North Shields, John Gilbert Baker, of Thirsk, to Hannah, eldest daughter of Mary Unthank, of Spring-terrace, North Shields.

CHAPPELL-SPENCER.—July 19, at Vicar-lane Chapel, Coventry, by license, by the Rev. John Sibree, Mr. William Chappell, to Sophia, second daughter of Mr. Mark Spencer, all of that city.

LE MARE-MERRY.—July 24, at Union Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. Alexander Mackernall, B.A., Ebenezer, youngest son of J. D. Le Mare, Esq., of Enfield, to Mary Ann Eleanor, eldest daughter of Thomas Merry, Esq., jun., of Highbury New-park.

SOPER-DAVIS.—July 25, at the Countess of Huntingdon's Collegiate Chapel, Cheshunt, by the Rev. C. Chapman, M.A., of Chester, W. G. Soper, Esq., B.A., merchant, of London, late of Plymouth, to Maria, third daughter of George Davis, Esq., of Heaton-house, Cheshunt.

QUIN-STEWART.—July 25, at the Congregational Church, Holloway, by the father of the bride, Rear-Admiral Michael Quin, of Albion-villas, Albion-road, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Alexander Stewart, of Palmer-house, Holloway.

SADD-PRICE.—July 25, at Wyoliffe Chapel, Stepney, by the Rev. John Raven, John, eldest son of the late John Sadd, Esq., of Maldon, Essex, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of H. Price, Esq.

DEATHS.

CLARIDGE.—July 5, at Amptill, Beds, Mr. William Claridge, aged sixty-six, for many years an esteemed deacon of the Union Church, Maudlin. His end was peace.

ROSS.—July 20, fell asleep in Jesus, Charles Sherman, aged nineteen, son of the Rev. John Ross, of Hackney.

FIELDWICK.—July 20, at 6, Canton-place, East India-road, Mr. Thomas Fieldwick (formerly of Clapton), in his seventy-sixth year.

BUTTERWORTH.—July 22, at Surbiton, Surrey, Sarah Honour, widow of the late Mr. John S. Butterworth, aged seventy-four.

TRITTON.—July 20, at Great Yarmouth, Caroline, the wife of the Rev. William Tritton.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

A decided improvement has taken place this morning in the Market for Public Securities, a better feeling having been created by the friendly overtures which the Emperor is reported to have made to this country. The leading journals have taken a favourable view of this subject, and the partial renewal of confidence thus induced has led to purchases of stock for investment as well as on speculative account. A rise of nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. has occurred in consequence. Consols are 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Money and 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Account. The New Three per Cents. and the Reduced are 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$. Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. prem. Indian Loan, 104 $\frac{1}{2}$; do. Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Enfac'd Paper, 102 $\frac{1}{2}$; and the Debentures are 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97. Bank Stock is 228 $\frac{1}{2}$.

There is a moderate demand for money to-day, but increased activity is expected towards the close of the week, owing to the engagements due on Saturday, the 4th of the month. At present first-class bills can be discounted as low as 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the inquiries at the Bank of England have been reduced in consequence.

Some excitement has been created at the Stock Exchange and in banking circles by the suicide of the manager of the Royal Bank of Liverpool. The former manager was Mr. Macgregor, of railway notoriety.

Increased firmness is apparent in Foreign Securities, but very few transactions are recorded. Turkish Six per Cents. are 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ 77; ditto, New, 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ 61. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 88. Mexican, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ 21 $\frac{1}{2}$. Russian Scrip (1860), 1 prem. Sardinian, 84; and Buenos Ayres Deferred, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Railway Share Market has been active, and most of the principal lines have been dealt in at a further advance. Bristol and Exeter have improved to 105. Great Northern to 118 $\frac{1}{2}$; and the A stock 120 to 121. Great Westerns to 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ 73. South Westerns to 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97. Midlands to 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ 123 $\frac{1}{2}$. North Eastern, Berwick, to 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 102. South Easterns to 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 88 $\frac{1}{2}$; and West Midlands to 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ 48. In the Foreign and Colonial undertakings the transactions have been limited. Antwerp and Rotterdam have advanced to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Grand Trunk of Canada to 29 29 $\frac{1}{2}$. East Indian to 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 99 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Great Indian Peninsula to 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares remain inactive at about previous quotations. City Bank realise 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ 69. London Chartered of Australia, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$. Ottoman Bank, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$. Electric Telegraph, 105; and Great Ship Company, $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of June have been issued. We subjoin a statement of the total declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures during the corresponding month and first six months of the last three years:—

	For the month.	For six months.
1858	£10,241,433	£53,467,804
1859	10,665,891	63,003,159
1860	9,236,454	62,019,989

The exports in June were smaller by 1,712,734 $\frac{1}{2}$ than in the preceding month of May; less by 1,429,437 $\frac{1}{2}$ than in June, 1859; and less by 1,004,977 $\frac{1}{2}$ than in June, 1858. In the first six months of the present year they fell short by nearly a million of those for the corresponding period of 1859.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 325, of the week ending on Wednesday, July 25, 1860.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£29,614,440
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	3,459,900
Gold Bullion	15,139,440
Silver Bullion	—
	£29,614,440

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000
Reserve	3,394,616
Public Deposits	3,960,021
Other Deposits	14,828,614
Seven Day and other Bills	712,156
	£37,448,407

July 26, 1860. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, July 27, 1860.

BANKRUPTS.

BREMAN, S. O., Coal Exchange Cellars, Lower Thames-street, City, wine, spirit, and beer merchant, August 8, September 7.

AAL, B., 2, Lambeth-street, Goodman's-fields, Whitechapel, tailor and clothier, August 8, September 7.

HOOPER, J., New Weston-street, Bermondsey, leather merchant, August 8, September 7.

JOSEPH, C. H., 74 and 75, Strand, hotel and eating-house keeper, August 8, September 7.

LAWSON, J., 166, Fenchurch-street, City, ship and insurance broker, August 7, September 11.

SCHRADE, F. B., Liverpool, leather and hide factor, August 9, September 18.

STEVENSON, G., Keele, Staffordshire, shoe manufacturer, August 6 and 29.

FOUNTNEY, T. E., Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, licensed victualler, August 7, September 7.

BENNETT, S., Nottingham, tailor and draper, dealer in cigars, tobacco, and snuff, August 9 and 30.

LEEVERS, ANN AMELIA, Liverpool, hoiser and dealer, August 6 and 30.

OSBORNE, W., Birkenhead, Cheshire, printer, bookseller, and stationer, August 8 and 29.

HEATHCOTE, E., Rock Ferry, Cheshire, grocer, August 10 and 31.

WRIGHT, ELIZABETH, Higher Broughton, Manchester, lodging-house keeper, August 7 and 28.

PALMER, T., and PALMER, S., 30, Old Town-street, Plymouth, drapers, August 9, September 3.

Tuesday, July 31, 1860.

BANKRUPTS.

SMITH, J. H., Bermondsey, tanner.

PAYNE, P. H., Euston-road, Middlesex, leather merchant.

SHAW, I., Macclesfield, builder.

HAYNES, S. N., Leek, Staffordshire, grocer.

WETHERSTONE, E., Cheltenham, plumber.

HOOPER, C. W., and PARKINSON, H., Seething-lane, leather merchants.

HOLME, A., Commercial-wharf, Upper Thames-street, ship-owner.

BUSHELL, J., and WALKER, A., Wood-street, London, straw hat manufacturers.

MITCHELL, T. R., Liverpool, apothecary.

HEAFFORD, R., Loughborough, Leicestershire, auctioneer.

PEARSON, W. O., Milton-road, Gravesend, silk agent.

MACMASTER, J., and HAINES, S., Abergavenny, drapers and tea dealers.

DAUNT, E. R., and WILSON, J., Old Broad-street, bill brokers.

RICHARDS, B., RICHARDS, J., and RICHARDS, T., West Bromwich, Staffordshire, iron masters.

BARRETT, I. J., Liverpool, hotel keeper.

IRBITSON, W., and IRBITSON, J., Yeadon, Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturers.

BOUND, W., sen., Thames-street, City, coal merchant, August 11, September 14.

PREMATURE GREYNESS, weak or falling Hair, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, &c., are remedied with ease and certainty by Herring's Patent Magnetic Brushes and Combs. Their use is an absolute luxury. His newly invented Teazle Brushes for Cloth, Velvet, &c., are admirable; they not only cleanse, but preserve the fabric in a remarkable manner. The manufacture is 32, Basinghall-street. The Public are cautioned against Counterfeits.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—THE FRIENDS OF THE AFFLICTED.—For more than a quarter of a century have these medicines been before the public, by which their merits have been universally recognised and commended. In all ailments they prove useful. In debilitated constitutions they act as preventives to disease, and where maladies have manifested themselves the afflicted can resort to no remedies at once so efficient and harmless as Holloway's. They keep the blood pure, and preserve the stomach in a sound state: they cool and cleanse the whole system. These medicines should be possessed by all; they will confirm good health and prove serviceable under any infirmity which can affect mankind. Plain directions accompany each Box of Pills and Pot of Ointment.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, July 30.

The foreign supplies last week were, wheat, 32,933 qrs from Russia, 3,000 qrs Konigsberg, 28,917 qrs Danzig, 13,381 qrs Pomerania and Mecklenburg, 1,240 qrs Hamburg, 3,945 qrs Denmark, 3,047 qrs Sweden, 1,007 qrs Rotterdam, Barley, 2,620 qrs from Riga, 100 qrs Danzig, 325 qrs Stralsund, 830 qrs Denmark, 134 qrs Sweden, 37,418 qrs Black Sea Ports, 816 qrs coastwise. Oats 126,032 qrs from Russia, 6,723 qrs Memel, 4,637 qrs Konigsberg, 4,570 qrs Danzig, 800 qrs Colberg, 2,994 qrs Pomerania, 4,670 qrs Denmark, 22,728 qrs Sweden, 1,121 qrs East Prussia and Holland, 12,730 qrs Black Sea Ports, 900 qrs Montreal, Pear, 415 qrs from a Konigsberg, 380 qrs Wismar, 123 qrs Denmark, 3,040 qrs Montreal, Flour, 1,249 barrels France, 8,603 U. States, 964 sacks Grieswalde, 2,695 sacks Santander. Our supplies of English wheat this morning were moderate, but the arrivals of foreign in the past week have been very large. The sale of wheat was slow to-day, and English of secondary quality barely maintained last week's quotations; in foreign little doing, but prices nominally the same as on Monday last. Ship flour held at 41s, but dull sale. Grinding barley steady sale at full prices. Beans and peas firm. The arrivals of Russian and other descriptions of foreign oats were very large, but found a good demand, chiefly

to country buyers, at 6d. to 1s under the prices of this day week. Linseed is dearer, and cakes steady sale.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red 56 to 57		Dantzic	53 to 54
Ditto White	56 62	Konigsberg, Red	56 62
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	60 62
Yorkshire Red	— —	Rostock	60 62
Scotch	— —	Danish and Holstein	58 60
Rye	34 36	East Prussia	54 56
Barley, English	28 34	Petersburg	80 57
Scotch	26 30	Riga and Archangel	— —
Malt (pale)	64 68	Polish Oatmeal	53 56
Beans, mazagan	36 44	Marianopol	54 58
Ticks	— —	Taganrog	— —
Harrow	— —	Egyptian	40 44
Pigeon	— —	American (U.S.)	56 60
Peas, White	40 42	Barley, Pomeranian	30 32
Gray	38 40	Konigsberg	— —
Maple	38 40	Danish	80 32
Boilers	— —	East Prussia	36 38
Tares (English new)	36 42	Egyptian	27 28
Foreign	— —	Odesa	27 28
Oats (English new)	23 27	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	37 40
Sack of 280 lbs	50 54	Pigeon	40 42
Linseed, English	— —	Egyptian	34 36
Baltic	50 53	Peas, White	40 43
Black Sea	50 53	Oats—	
Hempseed	30 34	Dutch	19 26
Canaryseed	50 54	Jahde	19 26
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	18 21
112lbs. English	— —	Danish, Yellow feed	22 25
German	— —	Swedish	21 24
French	— —	Petersburg	21 24
American	— —	Flour, per bar. of 196lbs.	— —
Linseed Cakes, 12 10s to 13 0s		New York	29 32
Rape Cakes, 4 10s to 5 0s per ton		Spanish, per sack	— —
Rapeseed, 25 0s to 26 0s per last		Carawayseed, per cwt. 30	35

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 9d; household ditto, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 8d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, July 30.

There was a very large supply of foreign stock on sale here to-day, but chiefly in middling condition. From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts fresh up to-day were moderate, and mostly light in quality. Prime Scots, short-horns, &c., moved off steadily, at fully last Monday's currency; but all other breeds were a dull inquiry, at barely late rates, and a clearance was with difficulty effected. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received about 1,700 shorthorns and crosses; from other parts of England, 500 of various breeds; from Scotland, 11 Scots; and from Ireland 90 oxen, &c. The supply of sheep was much less extensive. Nearly all breeds were in steady, though not to say active, request, at prices equal to this day's market. We have to report a fair demand for lambs, at full quotations. About 250 head came to hand from Ireland. Calves—the supply of which was only moderate—changed hands steadily, at full quotations. There was little business doing in pigs, at late currencies.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 6 to 3 10	Pr. coarse woolled 4 10 to 5 2	
Second quality	4 0 4 4	Prime Southdown 5 4 5 6	
Prime large oxen	4 6 5 0	Lge. coarse calves 4 0 5 0	
Prime Scots, &c.	5 2 5 6	Prime small	5 2 5 6
Coarse inf. sheep	3 10 4 2	Large hogs	4 0 4 6
Second quality	4 4 4 8	Neat sm. porkers	4 8 5 0

Lambs 5s 8d to 6s 8d.

Suckling calves, 10s to 23s. Quarter-old store pigs, 23s to 30s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, July 30.

There is a steady demand for all kinds of prime meat, at fully last week's quotations. Otherwise the trade is heavy, at barely late rates.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	3 0 to 3 6	Small pork	4 8 to 5 2
Middling ditto	3 8 4 4	Inf. mutton	3 8 4 0
Prime large do.	4 6 4 8	Middling ditto	4 2 4 6
Do. small do.	4 8 4 10	Prime ditto	4 8 5 2
Large pork	4 0 4 6	Veal	4 0 5 0

Lamb, 5s 0d to 5s 10d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, June 31.

TEA.—The market has been inactive, and prices remain unaltered.

SUGAR.—There has not been much activity, but prices are well maintained for the better descriptions. In the refined market a fair business has been transacted, and late prices are current.

COFFEE.—The market is steady, no change of importance having taken place in values. The stock on hand, compared with those of the same period of last year, show a deficiency of about 700 tons.

RICE.—There has been a steady inquiry, and the better descriptions of East India have slightly improved in value.

SALTPETRE.—There has been rather more business transacted, and the quotations are well sustained.

PROVISIONS, Monday, July 30.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 4,519 firkins butter, and 1,712 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 15,300 casks butter and 1,786 bales bacon. The Irish butter market still rules very slow, and sales are almost confined to small parcels of the finest mild sorts, which the trade take very cautiously, not having confidence in present prices being maintained. Foreign met a steady sale without change in price. The bacon market ruled firm, and at the close of the week there was more inquiry for prime fresh Waterford, and 1s. per cwt. advance obtained; prices range from 68s to 77s landed, according to quality, weights, &c.

HOPS, Monday, July 30.—The reports from all the plantations are decidedly worse; and our market is active, at the following currency:—Mid and East Kent, 100s, 120s, 147s; Weald of Kent, 100s, 120s, 140s; Sussex, 95s, 110s, 120s. The duty has receded to 90,000, with few backers.

WOOL, Monday, July 30.—Since our last report the demand for all kinds of English wool has ruled heavy, and in some instances deep-grown qualities have changed hands at a trifling decline in value. The supplies on offer, however, are still limited.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, July 28.—The demand for all kinds of flax continues very inactive; in prices, however, we have no change to report. Hemp is tolerably firm, but the business doing in it is somewhat restricted. Coir goods support previous rates; but jute is a dull inquiry.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, July 30.—Our markets are reasonably well supplied with potatoes, in fair average condition. Selected samples are in request at from 120s to 150s per ton. Other kinds are heavy, at from 80s to 100s per ton. Last week's imports were 94 baskets from Hambro', and 178 from Rotterdam.

SEEDS, Monday, July 30.—The trade for seeds remains inanimate, and without business passing, and values remain without change. No supplies of new seeds are yet to hand. Canaryseed is without demand, and values unaltered.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, July 28.—English pines, peaches, and nectarines are still plentiful, as are also plums, pears, and figs. Grapes are plentiful, as are likewise cherries. Best samples of strawberries maintain good prices. Cob nuts realise 1s per lb. Gooseberries fetch 3d per quart. Peas—first-class varieties—are abundant. New potatoes range from 6s to 8s per cwt. Some good mushrooms may be obtained. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, Kalosanthos, Geraniums, Lily of the Valley, and Roses.

COALS, Monday, July 30.—Market without alteration from last day's sale. Tees 18s 6d, Hartlepool 19s 6d, Eden 17s 9d, Thorpe 18s, Hartley's 16s, Tanfield 13s 6d, Hotten's 18s 9d, Pease West 15s 6d, Wylam 15s 6d. Fresh arrivals 37; left from last day 12.—Total 49.

OIL, Monday, July 30.—There is a full average business doing in linseed oil, at 28s 6d to 28s 9d on the spot. Rape is firm, and quite as dear as last week. Coconut is steady; but olive is rather cheaper. Most other oils support previous rates; but the demand for them is not so active. Turpentine is rather lower to purchase, with a slow sale.

TALLOW, Monday, July 30.—There is only a moderate business doing in our market; nevertheless, prices continue to rule high. To-day P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 53s, for delivery during the last three months 52s 6d per cwt. Rough fat 2s 9d per 8lbs.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Stock.....	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
	12215	13453	14466	22432	35610
Price of Yellow Candle..	51s 6d	55s 6d	48s 6d	44s 9d	53s 0d
	to	to	to	to	to
	0s 0d	0s 0d	0s 0d	0s 0d	0s 0d
Delivery last Week	1868	1489	1768	799	1208
Ditto from the 1st of June..	19523	11832	11018	7952	14204
Arrived last Week	844	956	1490	2395	5756
Ditto from the 1st of June..	14019	12170	11917	18303	22726
Price of Town Tallow	54s	54s 6d	53s 6d	53s 6d	55s 0d

Advertisements.

TO CHRISTIAN MINISTERS of all DENOMINATIONS.—WANTED, immediately, a SCRIPTURAL REPLY to the following Query, viz.:—Is it Right for Christians to become Members of the Rifle Corps?

Hundreds of promising young men are "balting between two opinions." Pastors! will you help them to decide?

P.S. Replies to be forwarded through the various periodicals, or any other available medium.

LEAP-YEAR.—PIESSE and LUBIN'S new BOUQUET for the Season 1860.

"In leap-year they have power to choose,
The men no charter to refuse."—Chaucer.

This and a thousand others for choice, in bottles 2s. 6d. each
2, NEW BOND-STREET, W. [Copyright.]

TO HEIRS AT LAW, NEXT OF KIN, LEGATEES, and others, entitled under WILLS.—A great number of persons throughout the country have but an imperfect knowledge or merely a vague conception of their rights. For the benefit of parties so interested, Wills will be searched for and inspected, and information of their contents obtained and furnished on application, personally or by letter, enclosing instructions and a fee of 6s., to Mr. HAMMOND, 3, Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons, London, E.C. Office copies of Wills obtained if required.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH
SEE THAT YOU GET IT,
as inferior kinds are often substituted.

TRY SANDS' PERFECT FITTING GARMENTS, the cheapest and best in London.
Sands, Tailor, 17, Holborn-hill, opposite Farnival's Inn.

BENSON'S WATCHES.

"Perfection of mechanism."—Morning Post.
Gold, 5 to 100 guineas; Silver, 2 to 50 guineas.

Send two stamps for "Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet," descriptive of every construction of watch now made, with their prices.

Watches sent to all parts of the kingdom, free by post, or to India and the Colonies for 5s. extra.

38 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C. Established 1749.

ELKINGTON and CO., PATENTEES of the ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stocks a large variety of new designs in the highest class of art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Médaille d'Honneur" (the only one awarded to the trade).

The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition in 1851.

Each article bears their mark, E. and Co., under a Crown, and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's patent process afford no guarantee of quality.

25, Regent-street, } London,
45, Moorgate-street, }
29, College-green, Dublin.

And at their Manufactory, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

BUTLER'S TASTELESS SEIDLITZ POWDER.

In One Bottle, price 2s. 6d., enclosed in a Case, with Spoon and Measure.

This useful APERIENT PREPARATION, besides forming an equally efficient and far more agreeable Draught than that produced with the common Seidlitz Powders, is made in much less time, and without trouble. To allay Fever, or Thirst, a teaspoonful, in water, forms a most refreshing saline draught. It will keep in any climate, and is not injured by the longest sea voyage or land journey.

Prepared by BUTLER and CRISPE (late Butler and Harding), Chemists, 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's, London.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

THIS POWDER is QUITE HARMLESS to ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of Insects in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sportmen will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying Fleas in their Dogs, as also Ladies for their Pet Dogs, and sprinkled about the nests of Poultry, it will be found extremely efficacious in exterminating those insects with which they are usually infested. It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without any apprehension, as it has no qualities deleterious to animal life.

Sold in Packets, 1s., 2s., 6d., and 4s., 6d. each, or post free for Fourteen, or twelve size for Thirty-six Postage Stamps, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.

Take notice: each genuine packet bears the above name and address.

Sold retail by all Chemists.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!
GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority as an economical article for perfuming, beautifying, and enriching the hair. Price, in jars, 1s.; in bottles, for exportation, 1s. 6d.; and in large stoppered bottles, for families, 6s. Hovenden's Extract of Rosemary is a most healthy wash for the hair, and is delightful to use in warm weather—price 1s. and 2s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Hairdressers; and R. Hovenden, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C.

N.B.—R. H. has accepted the agency for Diequemar's Melanogene, the best French Hair Dye, price 6s. and 10s. 6d. R. H. is a Wholesale Dealer in all goods used and sold by Hairdressers.

RIMMEL'S LOTION for the SKIN is prepared of two sorts—No. 1, preservative, and No. 2, curative. No. 1 beautifies the complexion. No. 2 removes pimples, eruptions, tan, freckles, sunburns, and all cutaneous imperfections. Price per bottle, 4 pints, 2s. 9d.; 4 pints, 4s. 6d.; pint, 8s. 6d. Sold by all perfumers and chemists, E. Rimmel, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; and Crystal Palace.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

FRAMPTON'S PILL of HEALTH

Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

For FEMALES these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

Post free for Two Stamps.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY of an entirely NEW THEORY of CURING DISEASE, being the recorded experience of thirty years' special practice in Great Britain, France, and America—with evidence of the actual effects of the latest Scientific Discoveries, denominated NEW LOCAL REMEDIES, with the adjuncts of Constitutional Treatment not yet generally known, even by the medical faculty of the British Empire, but which have been recently introduced into England. Sent free on receipt of two stamps to defray postage, &c., by W. HILL, Esq., M.A., No. 27, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London, W.C.—Daily consultations from Eleven till Two, and Six to Eight Evening.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILE, and INDIGESTION CURED WITHOUT MERCURY.

There are only TWO MEDICINES KNOWN which really act upon the Liver; one is Mercury in the form of Blue Pill or Calomel; the other is Dandelion. But if the Public knew the thousands of people whose constitutions have been broken down by Mercury, Calomel, or Blue Pill, they would be persuaded to take no other Aperient than

DR. KING'S DANDELION AND QUININE LIVER PILLS,

which act gently and very efficaciously upon the liver, liberate bile, disperse wind, and strengthen the whole frame. They are prepared from the Prescription of a Physician of seventy years standing, and are not like a Quack Medicine by unskilful men. There is no fear of cold as with all other Bileous Pills. They are the best remedy for bile, indigestion, and torpid liver, wind, costiveness, piles, sickness, fainting, distension of the stomach, furred tongue, unpleasant taste of mouth, noises and giddiness in the head, fluttering of the heart, and nervous debility.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., for Dr. King, at 10, Hungerford-street, London.

Agents—Barclay, 96, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Butler, 4, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sanger, 159, Oxford-street; Hanway, Oxford-street; and all Medicine Vendors.

A BOOK on DIET for INVALIDS sent gratis to the afflicted.

A person having been afflicted for many years with consumptive symptoms, nervousness, indigestion, lassitude, debility, low spirits, dimness of sight, and other distressing disorders, and incapacitated for the pleasures or business of life, will send information of the treatment by which he became restored to perfect health, on receipt of a stamped directed envelope, addressed to T. Yardley, Esq., No. 10, Regent's park-road, London.

Just published, the 14th Thousand, price 1s., post free from the Author.

ON NERVOUS DEBILITY—the Cause and Cure of Premature Decline, with Plain Directions for Restoration to Health and Vigour, being a Medical Essay on Nervousness, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, &c., their Prevention and Cure. The result of twenty-five years' successful practice. By Dr. J. L. CURTIS, No. 15, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London. Consultations from Ten to Three and Six to Eight.

The author has conferred a great boon by publishing this little work, which points out the course of decline in youth, or more frequently premature old age. —Daily Telegraph, March 27, 1860.

TEETH!—MR. MAURICE'S MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS are universally recognised as being superior to any other Artificial Teeth in Europe for their wonderful imitation, beauty, durability, use, as well as economy. No Springs, nor any painful operation whatever required. From 5s. per Tooth; or 2l. 10s. an Upper or Lower Set.

Mr. MAURICE, Surgeon-Dentist, 316, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION of PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY, SURGEON-DENTIST,

9 LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER,

in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON;

14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and

10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

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